McAllister & Beaver

THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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Political Notes.

—The next Congress will refrain from disbanding the army, but the Democracy will not hesitate to indulge in buncombe about bayonet rule.

—Why did Mr. Tilden strike at once for Cork when he landed? Did he yearn for communication with the aboriginal Democrat on his native bog?

—The Democratic Congressman who intends to advocate a reduction of the army in the next session of Congress should begin to prepare himself. Perhaps he is at work now, for he has been very quiet during the rise and the fall of the strike.

—Ex-Gov. Moses has been arrested in South Carolina on the charge of having issued fraudulent pay certificates when Speaker of the House in 1872. The charge is probably true, and the arrest is unquestionably in the interests of good government and decent morals.

—Mr. Converse, the gentleman who would have been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Ohio, if his own party brethren had not charged him with dishonesty, rises to say he approves the platform and the ticket, and proposes to work for both. Now is the saintly reform party going to allow so bad a man to work for its glory?

—The Mississippi Democrats did badly enough in all conscience when they renominated Gov. Stone, but they would have done much worse had they yielded to the Bourbon clamor and nominated ex-Gov. Humphreys. Mr. Stone's worst fault is his weakness. Humphreys is not weak. He would not only have let the Chisholm murderers alone, but would have been inclined to commend their brutality.

—An exchange says: The Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio says he "holds no railroad bonds nor "railroad stocks," nor "mature Government "bonds;" that he "never did" and "never expects to." It is a beautiful sentiment. Don't let's any of us hold them. And then let's all brag of it. "I'm a poor man and my father "was a cooper," said and opponent of Tom. Marshall upon one occasion. "Doubtless his "father "was a cooper," replied Tom. "but he put a mighty poor head on to one of his whiskey barrels."

—The Hon. C. F. Cary, of Ohio, is out in a lucid appeal to the President for the salvation of the country. He begs for an immediate convocation of Congress to repeal the Resumption Act, issue at least $400,000,000 of legal tenders, remonetize the silver dollar, and secure the redemption in silver of bank notes. Mr. Cary thinks these steps "will at once lift the pall of death and pour a flood of light, and life, and joy, and hope, and prosperity upon our despairing people," and cause "Hail to the Chief" to be chanted in every household in the land.

—Gov. Rice will probably be renominated by the Massachusetts Republicans without opposition. There is absolutely no candidate of importance against him. His majority on election day will depend simply upon whether the Democrats nominate Charles Francis Adams or not. If they do nominate him, even an "off year" will be apt to secure Mr. Rice one of the largest majorities he has ever had. At present the mere mention of Mr. Adams seems to have frozen up the Democratic party completely. The only attempt at articulation is from the Irish voter, who says he has had all the Adams he wants in his.

—There is a disposition among some people to tighten their purses, and we hear the foolish admonition: "Don't spend money—bury your dollars—hide your pennies, because times are sure to be hard." This is all bosh. We want men with money to spend it. Those who have securities which are paying—U. S. and other bonds, mortgages and like evidences of indebtedness, on which the interest is regularly paid, can afford and ought to spend money. The trouble has been that everybody, governments and individuals, began to retrench too soon and too thoroughly—that is, those who had incomes in which there was no diminution tightened their purses and thus choked business. The people who have money—sure incomes—ought to spend it—must spend it before we can have a revival. This is plain, common sense—not scientific financial talk. The money is in the vaults of banks. Why not spend it?—[Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Rights of Laboring Men.

In these turbulent times, when anarchy and riot have swept over the country like a devastating plague, originating, as is said, in the wrongs done to the laboring men, it is eminently proper that we all should inquire into the cause, and also discuss in all its bearings the rights and demands of men whose only capital is manual labor. The fact that such turbulence was possible is evidence that laboring men had or thought they had great grievances that ought to be righted.

That capital will try to buy the labor that the laboring man has to sell at as low a price as possible is most probable; that the laboring man will sell that labor at as high a price as he can get is not only most probable, but right and just. This no one will deny; but it seems to us that the manner in which these men demand their so-called right is degrading. There is a certain acknowledgment of dependence upon capital and corporations which we do not like to see. The laboring man of right is, and ought to be, independent. He ought to stand up in his manhood and honor and dignify labor by his honorable and upright course of action. Labor is honorable and the laborer worthy of honor in direct proportion to the personal integrity, independence and capacity that go with it. Abject servitude, even when voluntary, is neither honorable to the individual nor profitable to the mass.

It is the independent laborer that honors labor; but it seems to us that of late the majority of workingmen have failed to heed this basic principle of our social, industrial and political systems. Even worse,—they have hearkened to those who have taught them contrary doctrines—doctrines subversive of all true manliness in working men and calculated only to degrade labor by reducing the laborer to practical slavery. Can there be a bitterer satire on the manliness of working men than the assumption that the government, or any corporation—in other words their fellow citizens—should furnish them with employment and wages? Is government or corporation servitude the highest aim of the present generation of working men?

Time was when the American laboring man's proud boast was that he was his own master and asked no odds of any one. He was and felt himself to be a free man capable of self-support, a man whose strength and skill need not go begging for employment. While this was the rule labor could not be redundant. The laborer was not abjectly dependent on some person or corporation to hire him—he was able and willing to work for himself. However limited the scope of his productive energy, he was or could be an independent producer, and his work was to be sought for if it was to be had.

But it would seem as though all this had been changed, and that the laborer, tradesman, mechanic, artisan, and what not, is not, and no longer aims to be, first of all a free man. On the contrary, he seems to desire nothing, looks forward to nothing but to be dependent upon some one for a job. He must be hired or he can do nothing, and such employment failing, he falls back, not upon his own capacity for self-support, not upon independent industry, but to the vain demand that some one shall make work for him. Then having made himself utterly dependent on wages, he foolishly imagines that he can overturn the fundamental laws of work and wages, and dictate terms at which he will be employed, also the kind of work he will do.

The first lesson that working men should learn is that they have no claim upon any one for employment. They are not infants, but men, and should be willing to act a man's part in the great industrial struggle that is going on. Inability to find a master is no excuse for idleness. The manliness of the working man disappears, the prosperity of the working class vanishes the moment men give themselves up to individual helplessness. Not until the old spirit of manly self-respect and individual self-helpfulness is revived, not until the majority of the industrial classes seek first to become sooner or later their own employers, will prosperity return to them. Until then the labor market will be glutted by their very numbers, the mob of employment seekers will destroy the chances of all for steady employment, and by their hungry competition with each other they will dissipate the hopes of any for remunerative wages. It is not any absolute redundancy of laborers as much as the misdirection of their efforts that largely helps to make the times so hard for laboring men.

The Turkish Victory.

The Russian army in Bulgaria has met with a serious reverse. The right wing, whose advance was checked by a superior force at Plevna, a short time ago, has returned to the attack, and, after two days of terrible fighting, has been compelled to retreat. Although there was ample time to bring on reinforcements, the Russian commander seems to have renewed the assult with an inferior force. Forty thousand Russians were hurled against earth-works defended by fifty thousand Turks. The assault was impetuous; two lines of redoubts were carried by storm under a heavy artillery fire; the infantry fought with the same stolid resolution which aroused Napoleon's admiration at Borodino; and in the end they were overpowered and driven from the field. The carnage was awful. The assailants left nearly a third of their force on the field, and under cover of darkness the Bashi-Bazouks fell upon the wounded and butchered them. Osman's victory is complete. He is commander of the camp at Widdin, who has been chafing for months under the Fabian tactics of Abdul Kerim. While the Russians were massing their forces in Roumania he suggested a flank attack upon Kalafat, similar to the movement which Omar executed with such brilliant success in 1853, but his counsel was not heeded at headquarters. When the crisis came, he was as prudent and wary as the veteran commander whose tactics he had despised. He chose his ground and used the spade. He brought to the front every available man and gun. He stationed his men in the trenches and waited for the enemy to attack him. He has dealt the Russians a staggering blow.

We shall not venture to forecast the military results of this Turkish victory. The unforeseen in war, like the unknown in politics, is often the commanding genius of the hour. The Turks may lose in the open field tomorrow what they have won to-day behind entrenchments. Defeat never chills the blood or palsies the arm of the Russian soldier. Whatever may be the omens of the first battle-field, he never loses courage, but fights unto the end with dogged persistency. While Turkish armies have gone to pieces after the first defeat, the followers of Munnich, Romanzoff and Suwarrow have rallied and dictated peace at the last. In 1774, after a long series of humiliating reveres, Kaminski crushed the Turks in the open field and compelled the Grand Vizier to sue for peace. In 1811 Kutusov was driven to the wall by an overwhelming force of the enemy, but he held his ground, and by a brilliant night attack upon Rustchuk conquered peace and advanced the Russian frontier to the Pruth. In 1829 Diebitsch led across the Balkan an army which had been demoralized by defeat during the previous year. It was this marvelous staying-power of the Russian troops which broke the spell of Napoleon's victories in Europe. Their campaigns since the time of Peter the Great have opened inauspiciously, but they have never lost their pluck in fighting a losing battle. Behind the army to-day there is a great nation, which has entered upon the war with enthusiasm. Those soldiers will face the cannon of Plevna again and again rather than go back to their countrymen and say, "We cannot conquer the Turks." The nation has made too many sacrifices to listen with patience when the Czar and his Princes confess that the military establishment which has squeezed the industries of the people dry is ridiculous in the eyes of Europe. The blaze of the Krupps is not so fierce as the scorn of a nation that has been taxed to death to support an army that cannot fight. Neither the Czar nor his soldiers are ready for a premature and dishonorable peace. They will send the diplomatists to the rear, and fight hard—terribly hard.

The diplomatic results of the Turkish victory are obvious. The chances of foreign intervention are lessened. The conquest of Bulgaria and the march across the Balkan to Adrianople are now in the dim background. Constantinople cannot be captured by a coup de main. Germany, Italy, and France, idle spectators from the outset, will not stir now, and Austria and Great Britain will let the Russians and the Turks fight it out. The war will drag on for many months.—*New York Tribune.*

"Strike for China Town."

There is not in America a more unique spectacle than the China Town of San Francisco. It is a section of Central Asia dropped bodily into the heart of an American city. The visitor turns a corner and passes from civilized Christendom to heathendom at a step. It at once occurs to him that the heathen world is at least the more picturesque of the two. Many of the houses are gaily painted, the restaurants are decorated with bright colored banners and lanterns, and every shop window is a museum of curios. He is in the centre of a bustling population of 50,000 people, crowded into what would be not more than a dozen blocks in New York. Excepting the hog roasted whole, the Chinaman's most popular food, the visitor sees scarcely anything that he ever saw before. Every door is a shop of some kind, and no matter what the commodity may be, meat or herbs, jewelry or clothing, there will be a shelf, or perhaps a dozen shelves, covered with chinaware. If the visitor has a taste for rare and beautiful china, here is a never ending occupation for him. If he knows the various kinds of decorated ware and their values, he can with little money make a valuable and exceedingly beautiful collection. A dingy shop may reveal to him a choice piece of Hong Kong ware, an exquisite blue vase, or a rare bit of bronze as old as the customs of the curious people about him. John is a shrewd fellow, and detects a man from the "States" at once. He will put up his price accordingly, and if the buyer demurs, and shows that he knows the value, John will ask: "You no likee he? Him too muchee? No, him cheap—him dam cheap." But he will always sell cheaply in the end, because he has obtained the goods at prices which would seem incredibly low to American ears. John really does not know what to ask, and a firm manner, accompanied by a good command of Chinese-English, will carry the day.

But the citizens of San Francisco have ceased to look at the picturesque side of the question. They say the porcelain ware, the banners and John's striking appearance are all well enough in their way, but the concrete Chinaman is a very different personage from the abstract heathen with a beautifully decorated teapot in his hand. They charge that he is building up a separate class among them, that he will never assimilate with the rest of the population, that he is naturally a thief and a liar, and that he only comes here to collect a little money and go back again. Yet they admit he has been of great service on the Pacific railways, working cheaper and in the end accomplishing more than the Irish laborers. It is undoubtedly a fact to-day that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the Pacific coast wish there was not a Chinaman among them. This feeling being understood, the citizens of San Francisco are entitled to great praise for their defence of China Town last week. Their strong sense of justice overcame their prejudice. They carry their favorite maxim of giving every man a chance even to the unwelcome Chinaman. So when the "Hoodlum," the natural brother of the rough and the loafer everywhere, seizes an opportunity to execute his always-latent determination to "wipe out China Town," the old Vigilance Committee steps once more to the front and crowns its record of honorable service with the assurance that it will defend a just cause, even in an enemy.—[N. Y. Tribune.

—Governor Jewell has signalized his entrance upon the duties of President of the nearly bankrupt Charter Oak Life Insurance Company by reducing the clerical force one-half, and cutting off one-third of the salaries of those who are left. This is a good example for the railroad companies, who might, by close inspection, find other chances of retrenchment than that of cutting down the wages of their laborers.

The Great Railroad Riot.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 1.—Trains left both ways on the Valley road this morning without disturbance. At noon a local train for Pittston was boarded by strikers, the engine cut loose and run into the round-house and the fire pulled. A large crowd of persons assembled. There was no interference with the strike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 1.—A mail train bound north on the Lehigh Valley railroad, and due here at 2 P. M., was detained three-quarters of an hour by a crowd of 7,000 persons at the depot. The strikers uncoupled the passenger coaches and engine and threw the coupling bolts in the canal. The bolts were replaced and United States detective officers were stationed on the platform to watch them. The train was backed below the depot, and under a full head of steam shot past the strikers. Some of them attempted to board the train, but failed.

A crowd of six or seven thousand gathered at the Lehigh Valley depot to see the mail train south come in at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. The strikers were out in force. A constable and United States detective, standing on the platform next to the engine, were stoned. Master Mechanic Drumbeller was running the engine, and the strikers stoned him until he had to get off; as he did so he was struck on the face with a stone. The strikers cheered, mounted the engine, cut it loose and ran it to Sugar Notch.

John Keithler, the constable, was seized by the mob and roughly handled. They were going to duck him in the canal, and would have killed him but for the interference of friends. He is now in the station house for protection. The mob followed him through the streets, hooting and yelling. A large number of passengers are compelled to lie over here.

The strikers have the engine taken from the train and are running it up and down the road, blowing the whistle and cheering. The miners and railroad men are coalescing, and trouble is feared.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 1.—At about half past eleven o'clock this morning, about 5,000 men, armed with clubs and revolvers, forced all the employes of the L. I. and C. Co., who had returned to work after a brief strike, to desist. They then proceeded to the car shops of the D. L. and W. R. R. Co., drove the men from their posts, and threatened to destroy the car shop office. Not satisfied with this, they violently assaulted several of the employes, both in the shop and office, and many of them sustained painful though not serious wounds. Mayor McKune hastened to the scene, and at the same time sent word to a volunteer organization of young men, which had been guarding the extensive stores of the L. I. and C. Company for about a week past. The Mayor's arrival at the scene of the melee was a signal for a general attack upon him, and but for the interposition of Father Dunn, a Catholic priest, he would probably have been killed. He escaped, however, with a double fracture of the jaw. Meanwhile some forty or fifty of the volunteers marched down Lackawanna avenue to Washington, where they were met by the rioters, and after a brief assault with clubs and stones fired into the crowd killing four men. The hoodlums, and in fact everybody, were dispersed, and as they ran several fell seriously wounded. The company returned to their quarters unmolested. All places of business are closed by order of the Mayor, and citizens are joining the volunteers in large numbers. Troops have been sent for, and are expected to-night when fresh trouble is feared. Meanwhile the streets are being cleared by the police and volunteers.

HAZLETON, Pa., August 1.—The first passenger train from the east arrived here this morning from Mauch Chunk, thereby breaking the blockade, and returned on schedule time with mails and passengers for New York and Philadelphia.

As the morning train was on its way back to Mauch Chunk, it was stopped about five miles below here by a tie that had been laid across the rails. The obstruction was placed at a curve of the road, but the engineer was able to stop the train in time to avoid a disaster, although the engine struck the tie before the train could be brought to a halt.

Later—8 P. M.—Information has just been received that the railroad men of this division have signified their desire to return to work, and that all local as well as through trains will run to-morrow.

General Brinton, with the first Division of National Guards, arrived at Nanticoke, and is proceeding cautiously to Kingston, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. Governor Hartranft, with additional troops, artillery and supplies, is on the way. Altogether there are about 2,000 troops on the way to Luzerne county.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 1.—The Sheriff's law and order posse, numbering about 800, made a street parade this evening, and after being addressed by the Sheriff and the Mayor, were disbanded, it being considered that no danger of mob violence exists now.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 1.—About forty persons, who have been arrested during the past week, charged with riotous conduct, were given preliminary hearings this morning. Nearly all were committed for trial at the next term of court.

The Seventh Regiment left here for the western part of the state at an early hour this morning. The Eighth Regiment left in the same direction about noon to-day. The First Division arrived here from Pittsburgh about 2:30 this afternoon, and the Fourth Regiment reached here from Allentown about noon.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—The Baltimore and Ohio officials at Camden Station report to-night as follows: "We moved about 130 trains on the various divisions to-day, and all worked well except the third division, between Piedmont and Keyser, where some of the strikers resorted to bushwhacking, by attempting to shoot the train men on passing trains At a place called Red Rock, from the Maryland shore, at engine 435, bound west, four shots were fired. One shot passed through the cab of the engine and lodged in the casing of the boiler. Another struck a brakeman on the chin, and another a conductor on the wrist. At engine 429, passing from Piedmont to Keyser, three shots were fired from West Virginia side, striking the tender, but doing no damage. Strikers and others who have left the service, are very violent in their denunciation of the company and its officers, and have repeatedly threatened that trains would be bushwhacked. The railroad company have offered a large reward. General Getty sent a squad of soldiers to try to capture these rascals.

SCRANTON, Penn., August 2.—The prompt and effective resistance offered yesterday to the mob in this city undoubtedly saved Scranton from a similar scene to that witnessed at Pittsburg, and so terrified the roughs and the foolish men who joined in with them, that the strike in this region is almost certain to be settled now by means other than that of violence on the part of the strikers. The citizens' guard was a hastily formed company of the responsible men of this place—merchants, manufacturers, lawyers and others. When suddenly called upon to assist the Mayor, they supposed there was to be a consultation at his office, and in marching along Lackawanna avenue they had passed Washington avenue, where the mob were gathered, and had gone some fifty feet or more, when a shower of sticks and stones fell upon them. This was not the only provocation to fire. The stones and clubs—the latter pick handles from a neighboring shop—were followed by pistol shots fired by the leaders. The guard then wheeled in good order, and a scattering volley of shots was fired. The fight was soon over. The rioters scattered like frightened sheep after they had made one feeble rush upon the breech loaders, and in ten minutes the guard had marched back to the Lackawanna company's store, and there was nothing to show that there had been a collision, except three dead, bleeding bodies lying in the sun and half a dozen people grouped about each. The crowds did not re-assemble, and not a sound of disturbance was heard through the night, but the work accomplished by forty determined men had saved the citizens of Scranton much humiliation that might have been theirs.

Gen. Brinton with the Philadelphia troops arrived from Pittsburg on Thursday. They were accompanied by 300 regulars. They came by way of the Bloomsburg Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road, and thus suddenly opened the way for passenger travel, where it had been suspended for a week, and trains have been running today on about schedule time. The second good thing accomplished was the capture on the way of a gang of nearly 100 dangerous villains, who thought it safe to tear up the tracks at Avondale, and so delay the passage of the troops. The howling mob saw the train stop with great and loudly expressed delight. Col. Bonafou, of the 20th regiment, ordered out Capt. Fry with his company, and before the track-breakers had time to run they had captured a large number of them. Having shown a fair share of familiarity with railroad work, they were made to eat humble pie by replacing the rails they had torn up, and this morning they came into Scranton, a whole car load of them, under close guard, the blinds of the cars hiding them from the eyes of the outside multitude. These men were confined all day in an upper floor of the Second National Bank building, and to-night were sent up to Wilkesbarre to be dealt with according to law.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 2.—Governor Hartranft returned from Scranton, where he went this afternoon, to Kingston, and has his headquarters there. The strikers and idlers at Plymouth are turbulent, and collect in crowds of 2,000 and upward around the depot. The military will be stationed there for some days.

The day has been quiet in Wilkesbarre, scarcely any strikers being seen around the Valley Depot, as no attempts were made to run any trains. Superintendent Mitchell, of the Wyoming Division, to-day notified Mayor Loomis that all peaceable attempts to run trains had failed, and called upon him to take the necessary steps to protect the company. The Mayor has conferred with the military authorities, and to-morrow an attempt will be made to start all trains on that road. The strikers feel desperate. Gen. McCartney gave notice that he would to-day distribute 1,000 loaves of bread among the destitute families, but was notified that if he attempted it the bread would be destroyed and he would be harmed, so he was obliged to abandon the project.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Our Story Teller.

Count Victor.

Count Victor Baudelot de Darval was grandson of a gentleman who figured favorably in the autobiography of the old Duchess of Orleans, mother of the regent in the minority of Louis XV. Though she befouled without scruple the memories of the leading men of her own day, not sparing her own granddaughter or her own son, she always speaks with high respect of Carsar Baudelot. Saint-Simon, too, although he looked at human nature too generally on its wrong side, has always a good word for Baudelot; and when, in 1873, the war between Royalists and Republicans broke out in La Vendee the De Baudelot who was then head of his house was among the first to join those who took up arms to curb the excesses of the revolution. He fought as all his noble comrades fought, with heart and hand. He was the friend of Cathelineau, Lescour, La Rochejaquelin, and the rest of their gallant company. He went into battle with light-hearted grace, cared nothing for discouragements or dangers, and his gay spirits were always gayest after a fight, so soon as he had ceased to hear the groans and outcries of the field of battle.

What war was ever so ferocious as the struggle in La Vendee? But I have no design of dwelling on it. Others have painted it too often; some with their brushes dipped in glowing hues, others in darker colors. All I have to do is to tell you the story of Count Baudelot, who one day was surprised in a farm-house, together with a detachment of twelve Royalists, by a body of Blues, as the Republicans were nick-named in La Vendee. The count called out to his few men:

"Retire immediately! The farm is about to be surrounded. Fly! Carry off the women and children. I will stay and defend the door; I can hold out ten minutes. There are three hundred of them! They will murder every one they capture. Farewell, my gallant lads. Do not forget me. It is my turn to die to-day—it will be yours to-morrow!"

In those days of glorious heroism and self-devotion nobody was surprised at any instance of self-sacrifice. Dramatic hercism, common among Frenchmen in other wars, had no one to admire it, to record it, to be surprised at it, in this war of extermination and despair. It was no time or place for any Quixotic exhibition of courage or devotion. Self-sacrifices were accepted as mere things of course, and Baudelot's twelve soldiers immediately obeyed him.

The count remained behind after they left, making all possible noises, harranging, disputing, giving orders, rattling his gun against the floor and clinking its locks. He made row enough for a whole regiment at once, and the Blues were cautious in their approaches. But after a while his voice began to fail, and, judging that his men must by this time be safe, the careless Frenchman cared no longer to command an imaginary company; and, leaving off his orders and exhortations, barricaded the oak door and waited further action. For some minutes the door resisted the fresh assaults of the enemy. Then it began to yield. The Blues fired through the chinks into the chamber.

Count Victor was not wounded; and, as he had been surprised when half through breakfast, he sat down to the table to finish his bread and cheese, saying to himself with every bite, "It is my last mouthful."

At length the strong door yielded—the Blues burst into the apartment. It took some little time to push back the obstructions and to see clearly what was what through the smoke of their own volley. They drew their swords, and, as the dimness cleared away, glared eagerly around to see what had become of that large body of troops who had resisted their entrance for half an hour.

Imagine their surprise; instead of finding the owners of all those voices, they saw only one young and handsome man, tall, calm, and with a merry twinkle in his eyes, eating a slice of black loaf and washing it down with the weak wine of the country.

The soldiers of the republic paused in astonishment. This pause gave Victor Baudelot time to toss off the last drop and swallow the last mouthful.

"Your good health, gentlemen," he cried, lifting his wine glass to his lips. "The garrison is much oblized to you for your kind consideration."

As he spoke he rose and went up to their commander.

"Monsieur," said he, "I am alone in this house. You can shoot me behind the shrubbery we see out yonder."

He paused, and, to his great surprise, was not shot a moment after. It may have been because his captors were recruits new to Vendean warfare. It may have been because they were interested by his handsome face, his gallant bearing, and his cool indifference. Maybe they felt ashamed of shooting in cold blood a man who had defended himself against three hundred of them.

They tied his hands behind his back, and, under a strict guard, sent him to a country house near Nantes, which had once been a nobleman's mansion. The master of the house was in command of the very Blues who had just seized and bound him. A Breton and a gentleman (although he was a revolutionary Republican,) he had flung himself heart and soul into the cause of liberty at the outset of the revolution. He was one of those nobles who in one night, that night which had been called both the *night of sacrifices* and the *night of insanity*, stripped themselves of their fortunes, of their privileges, of their armorial bearings, and of their very names; forgetting what was due to their ancestors and their descendents, to the past and to the future, and paid so dearly for their imprudent enthusiasm during the remainder of their lives.

They are all now dead. Some died the victims of that movement they too rashly served; some lived to see how little good their sacrifices accomplished.

Count Victor was imprisoned in the donjon tower of the mansion; in other words, the dovecote of the conqueror's establishment. The pigeons which had dwelt there in the days of peace were now replaced from time to time by captured chouans—*chouan* (the *patois* name for owl or bird of night) being the title given to the Royalists by the Republicans. The dovecote retained its peaked roof of white slate and its tall weather-cock, nor had it been thought necessary to put iron bars into the narrow lofty openings through which the doves once went and came. Little indeed had been added to the furniture of the place for the accommodation of the new kind of birds who were often caged there—nothing but some straw upon the pavement, on which Count Victor stretched himself in default of any chair.

He smiled at the idea of being shut up in a pigeon-house. If he could get free his hands he thought, and get hold of a guitar, what a pretty little ballad he might make out of such a situation! As he was thinking over his ballad and wishing for the guitar, he heard the sound of a violin and bagpipes. These lively instruments were playing a gay march. Count Victor started up from where he lay, and, by shoving all the straw up to the wall, managed, in spite of his bound hands, to climb up to one of the openings and to look below him. He looked down on a merry *fete*. There was a long procession of young men and fair women, all in white, preceded by the music of the village. The procession moved but slowly, though the air played was gay. As it passed under the pigeon-house (or, if you will, the donjon keep of the fortress) a young girl looked up anxiously. She was fair, she was elegant, she looked sad and pale. Count Victor saw at once she knew it contained a prisoner; and, as they passed on, he whistled the air of King Richard in his captivity:

Dans une tour obscure.

For he was a young man skilled in ballads as well as arms, as good at a guitar as at a sword thrust, a fearless rider, a gay dancer; in short, a brave young nobleman of the old school, specimens of whom we may still see among French octogenarians; but the race is no longer raised under the changed social conditions of the present day.

The wedding party passed out of his sight. It was not exactly a marriage procession, however. It was only a betrothal. Count Victor broke off his melody. He heard a noise at the door of his apartment. A man entered his prison.

It was the master of the mansion—a marquis under the late Capet, now only Capt. Hamelin. He was a Blue, but for all that an honest, kindly gentleman. As early as the meeting of the states general he had been fired with enthusiasm for the republic. To her, his heart, his hopes, his sword and house were given; but he could not become mean or cruel at her bidding. That very morning he had been infomed that a party of Chouans had passed the night at one of his farms. He set out at once at the head of a detachment, putting off the ceremony of his betrothal till the afternoon. We have seen how he captured Count Victor. That duty accomplished and his one prisoner secured, he came back with all speed to his postponed betrothal.

Capt. Hamelin was not so utterly given to Republicarism as to have forgotten the obligations of the hospitality according to the Breton code. He therefore thought it his duty to pay a visit to his prisoner, choosing the time his wedding guests were assembling for supper.

"What can I do to serve you, monsieur?" he said politely to Count Victor.

"Lord of this castle," said the captain, with a bow, "please to give me the use of one of my hands."

"Both hands shall be set at liberty, monsieur," replied Hamelin, "provided you promise to make no attempt to get away. Only, before you promise, it is proper you should know that you will be sent off under a guard to Nantes at six o'clock to-morrow morning."

"And at eight o'clock I shall be shot," said Baudelot.

The Republican officer made no reply.

"Well, monsieur," said Baudelot, "unless I am rescued by any of our men, I promise, on my word of honor as a Christian and a gentleman, that I will stay here quiet as a pigeon with its wings cut if you release my hands."

Capt. Hamelin could not help smiling at the appropriate simile. He untied his prisoner.

"And now," said Baudelot, stretching his arms out as he spoke, "now, monsieur, I am sincerely indebted to you for your kindness, and it will not be my fault if my gratitude does not extend beyond to-morrow morning."

"If you have any last business to transact, a will to make, or letters to write, I will send you writing materials," said Hamelin, with emotion. He was a Breton born, Republican or no Republican.

Baudelot perceived he felt for him, and took his hand. "No matter," said he. "Your mention of my will has pained me more than your intimation that I must die at Nantes to-morrow morning. It makes me realize that those I love are dead. I have no one left on earth to whom I care to leave my name or sword, and I own nothing more. It must be rather funny, though, to write a will; to be generous to some at the expense of others; to picture to yourself who will smile and who will mourn when that document is opened after my death. Don't you think so, captain?"

"I will send you something to eat," said Hamelin. "It is the day of my betrothal, and we have better cheer than usual. My bride shall send your supper."

Count Victor perceived on the ledge of one of the high stilts which did duty as windows in his dim apartments, a daisy growing from a seed dropped by a pigeon. He leaped up and plucked it.

"Captain," said he, giving it to Hamelin, "it is the custom in our part of the country for every guest to make a wedding present to the bride. Be so good as to present to your betrothed from me this little flower. And now I must no longer keep you from your bride. Thank you for your humanity. Farewell! God bless you. Send me some supper, for I am weary and hungry. Good night."

Food was soon brought to the young officer. The maid who came to wait on him (a pretty Breton peasant girl with white teeth, red lips, and great compassion in her eyes,) paid every attention to the captive. She urged him to eat of the best dishes and to drink of the best wine. The supper was luxurious. It seemed as if old times had come back to the dovecote, when a poor caged bird was fed from the crumbs of the master's table. As she was pouring out a glass of shampaigne for him, the count asked her her name.

"Marie," said the girl.

"The same name as my cousin," said the young man. "And how old are you, Maria?"

"Seventeen," she replied.

"The same age as my poor cousin," he said. And as he spoke he felt his whole heart stirred at that beautiful girl who had fallen by the hand of the executioner. He would not for the world have given way to his emotion before the little maid, whose own eyes showed the tears ready to fall; so, not being able to command his voice, he held out his glass to her.

The glass was full. Champaign was sparkling in it to the brim, and on its glittering foam fell a last ray of sunshine. Reader, can you realize that champaigne foamed and spring and summer came and went during the Reign of Terror?

Perceiving his mistake, Count Victor said to Marie:

"Have you no glass to pledge me in kind Marie? This lovely sparkling wine never approves of being drunk alone by any man. It likes gayety and society. It is the bond of 'fraternity' about which, Maria, you have heard so much, and concerning which those who use the word the oftenest know so very little. I pray you put your lips to my glass, or I shall not care to drink another drop of it before it die."

So saying he put up his glass to Maria's lips. She bent down towards it. But his last word "die" moved her soft heart so strongly that her tears began to fall into the wine.

"Your good health, Marie!" exclaimed Baudelot, emtying the glass which was watered by her tears.

At that moment they heard music—a horn, a violin, and bantboy—playing his gay dancing tune.

"What's that?" said the young officer, putting down his wine-glass and passing at once from strong emotion to a laugh. "Ma foi! it must be a ball."

"Alas!" said Marie, "yes, it is a ball. My mistress did not want to dance tonight, but the captain and her father said that I must go on. She will be very unhappy all the time."

"Oh, Marie!" said Count Victor, "if you are as kind as I think you are, do something for me! Run—fly! Tell your mistress that Count Victor Baudelot de Darval asks permission to pay his respects to her; but run and find the captain. Tell him that his prisoner will have a dreary vigil here to night; that he will not be able to sleep for the noise of music and dancing; that the night will be long and cold; that it would be charity to keep a poor young fellow from thinking gloomy thoughts on his last night in this world. Tell him he has my word of honor that I will make no attempt to escape. Tell him all that, Maria, and say anything else you can think of in my favor. Speak loud enough to be heard by your mistress, and I doubt not, my Marie, he will be good to me. Then, if he is willing to invite me to his ball, send his valet; ask him to bring me a clean shirt and some hair powder. I dare say the republic has left a little hair powder somewhere in the chateau. Ask him to bring me one of his master's coats, and beg the captain to lend me my own sword—only for ornament; I promise not to draw it from its scabbard. Run, Marie—run! and see if you can obtain all this for me."

Very shortly after she had left, the valet de chambre of captain Hamelin made his appearance in the pigeonloft.

This valet was a good old servant of the old regime, greatly attached to hair powder, old customs, and the aristocracy. Since the republic had come in he had lost a good deal of importance. True, he had been appointed one of the municipal council at Nantes, but his high functions were not near so satisfactory as the long private interviews he had been accustomed to enjoy with noble personages when he had assisted in dressing them. The only great man in these latter times whom he held in great respect was M. de Robespierre, because he was the only man in power in the French republic who dared to wear hair powder, ruffled shirts, and flapped waist coats with embroidery.

He brought the prisoner a complete court suit that Captain Hamelin had had made while he was a marquis, to go to court in, while royalty had yet a court, and the court a king and queen.

It was a very elegantly embroidered suit. The shirt was something exquisite, the silk stockings were fine. Nothing had been forgotten, not even the scents and essences, such as were used by marquises in former times.

The count gave up his head into the hands of his old valet, who dressed it with the greatest care and satisfaction; mingled, however, with many a deep sigh. The count was young and handsome, but he had not worn a court dress for a good while. When he found himself all ready, curled, powdered, his beard trimmed, his eyes brightened by good eating and champaigne, he could not resist smiling with innocent self-satisfaction and a pleasing remembrance of sensations produced in former days at balls at the Grand Opera.

His sword was given him as he stepped out of prison, with a reminder that he had promised it should not be drawn.

It was dark when he crossed the garden. Assembled at the ball were all the prettiest republican ladies of the province. But every one knows that, however advanced a woman may be in politics, she always remains aristocrat enough to take an interest in a brave, gay, elegant young officer, especially when she knows beyond a doubt he is to be shot the next morning.

The ball had already begun. The bride was Mlle. De Mailly, grand-niece of that sweet De Mailly so beloved by Mme. De Maintenon. She was very beautiful, but very quiet and sad. She had no heart for the betrothal or its gayeties while scenes of danger, desolation and death occupied her mind. Her silence and depression infected her companions.

There never was so dismal a festivity in Brittany. Every thing went wrong. There was no animation in the dance, no gayety among the dancers. There was only a vague feeling among all the guests that they were not at home.

All of a sudden the tall doors of the great hall were opened slowly. The eyes of the uneasy guests turned toward that door. It would hardly have astonished them to see a ghost, instead of which there entered a court nobleman, smiling, handsome, beautifully dressed, an officer and a gentleman. He wore a court dress, his air was of the court, his manners those of the pre-republican times. The bluest of the blues among the guests were interested and excited at beholding so unexpectedly, in the midst of their republican festivity, a relic of that high society which in 1789 perished in a night; whose representative (under sentence of death) came, faithful to the last to his vocation of true gentleman, to shine in and contribute to others' amusement.

The entrance of Baudelot, which it has taken a whole paragraph to relate, only occupied a minute. As soon as he was in the ball room he thought of nothing but the ball.

Without formal introduction—for introductions are not necessary in France—he asked the fairest lady present to dance with him. It was the bride—that young, sweet, anxious girl who had looked up at the window from the procession. She accepted him for her partner without hesitation. She would gladly have given him any pleasure at her command, for she well knew that death stood at his side, and that her bony finger almost touched his shoulder.

When the men present saw Baudelot leading out his partner to the dance they grew ashamed of their own want of animation. They too sought partners. The women were all eager to dance on the same floor with Baudelot, so that soon (than is to the victim of their politics) the ball began to grow extremely lively. Both the men and women were nervously wound up. Baudelot was not behind the rest in careless gayety. He was the only guest among them all enjoying himself naturally. His was the only smile that was not forced; his was the only step that was not constrained. The others danced under the influence of terrible excitement. They were all greatly moved at the sight of their young victim.

Baudelot was king of the feast—far more so than the bridegroom. He was more in everybody's thoughts than even the fair bride. His bride the next morning was to be the scaffold.

The ball went on. The mirth and fun grew fast and furious. Baudelot was the life of it all. He even charmed the men that played the music by teaching them new airs. He took an instrument himself and played the last new sarabande composed by Lully.

As the gay dance went on Baudelot forgot how fast the night was passing, but the women knew it well. They could not forget, too. They shuddered as they looked at him.

They began to imagine how he would soon look as he lay dead. For ancient honor was so strong in France that the very appearance of Baudelot at this ball was a guarantee that he would take advantage of no opportunity to escape that might be offered him. His word was stronger than an iron chain. Both Baudelot and Hamelin appreciated each other. Hamelin knew he could give Baudelot this indulgence without prejudice to the duty that he owed the committee on public affairs. Baudelot knew that Hamelin was pledged to keep his word.

So, reader, imagine, if you will, how many tender glances and soft smiles were showered upon Baudelot; how many gentle bosoms heaved sighs for the handsome victim!

He grew excited by his situation. Never had he felt himself so liable to fall in love before. When for the third time he led out the bride he felt her soft hand tremble in his own. His trembled too. He turned and gazed upon her face. He found her pale as marble.

"What is it, Eleanor?" he said. "What is it, dearest lady? Have pity on your partner. Do not tremble so."

Turning toward the windows of the ball-room, where the curtains hung half parted by the current of air, made by the dancers, she pointed toward the first gray streak of dawn in the horizon, and said:

"It is morning."

"True!" exclaimed Baudelot, "but what matter? Morning!—after the happiest night in my life. I have seen you, know you, loved you! I am dying and may dare to say I love you; the dying never lie. Farewell, sweet Eleanor—farewell. Be happy, and accept the blessing of a chouan."

It was the custom in Brittany for a gentleman at the end of the last country dance to kiss his partner on the forehead. In obedience to that custom, Baudelot pressed his lips upon the brow of Eleanor. She almost fainted as he did so. Motioning him to sit down by her side, she said in a low voice:

"Listen! I have been thinking; you must escape. Listen! the carriage is being harnessed to take you to Nantes. Oh, listen! In two hours you will be shot. Escape! Oh! escape while you can. If necessary, I will go with you as far as the first convent. No one can then say you were actuated by fear; to love is always honorable."

She spoke in a low voice. She did not once look up; she even tried to smile, as if she was talking the gay nonsense proper to a ball.

Baudelot hardly heard her words, but his heart beat with a happiness he had never before known. "How I love her! How I love!" cried his heart. But his lips only said:

"You will see it is impossible, Eleanor. Oh, if I was free, no other man should be your husband. I would brave everything to call you wife. But I can never be your husband. I no longer belong even to myself. Farewell, sweet angel! If you love me give me back the little daisy I sent you from my prison. Give it me, Eleanor. That little bud which has been fastened in your dress shall give me comfort in my dying hour."

Eleanor turned as pale as death. There was a solemn silence in the room. The music stopped. Daylight streamed into the apartment.

All of a sudden there was heard without a noise of steel and horsemen. At this sound, which came in the direction of Nantes, the women present, by a common impulse, threw themselves before Count Baudelot. But it was Baudelot's own soldiers come to deliver their officer. They poured into the house, they filled the garden, they cried:

"Baudelot! Baudelot!"

They were infinitely astonished to find their young chief, who they expected to find fast-bound in prison, surrounded by women in ball dresses, dressed himself as they had never before seen him. The first question the count asked was:

"Have you been to the devecote?"

"Yes," said one of them; "and when we found you were not there we made short work of the dovecote; it will shelter no more birds—chouans or pigeons!"

"If it be so," said Baudelot, drawing his sword, "I am released from parole by rescue. Thank you, my comrades." Then he took off his hat.

"Lady," he said in his sweet voice, "receive the humble thanks of your late captive."

After that she asked for a carriage.

"There is one at the door, captain," said one of his chouans. "It was to have taken you to Nantes, we were told by the master of the mansion."

Baudelot turned and saw Hamelin tied by the same ropes that had before confined him.

"Captain Hamelin," he said, instantly, "one good turn deserves another; only instead of untying the ropes let me cut them, that they may never be used again to bind a prisoner."

Then seeing that Eleanor, who had almost fainted, was recovering, he continued:

"Captain Hamelin, these times of blood and discord are little suitable for marriage. A bridal, as we see, may be postponed in the morning by a prisoner to be captured, and at night by a visitation of the enemy. Put off until some later day the accomplishment of your marriage. See! it is the wish of the young lady. My noble demoiselle, permit me and my poor chouans to re-conduct you to the Cathelineau Mailly."

All the chouans, with the carriage in their midst and their leader at their head, soon galloped off toward the sun rising. They were charmed at their good luck in delivering their officer.

Poor lads! Their lives were very short. They all fell on the same battle field with the elder Cathelineau. There were two Cathelineaus—father and son. Both died in the good cause, as became royalists and Christians. To die thus seemed the only happiness that in those days could be offered them.

But there are men who cannot get killed, and one of these was Count Victor Baudelot. He was in every battle of the war, and did not leave La Vendee even when all was over. When that time came he married Eleanor de Mailly, with the good will and consent of Captain Hamelin, who signed the marriage contract as a high municipal functionary.

So, reader, ends my story. I hope you are as well pleased as I am with the good luck of a gay and gallant officer.—*Jules Jain.*

The New York *Herald* says "the Democratic party in Ohio ought to be defeated on the platform which they made on the 25th. All that is good in it is so much ancient history. No one now justifies the use of troops to control elections. What is the use of stringing sentences together about it? Both parties are opposed to subsidies, although a Democratic committee of the House last session reported in favor of a huge subsidy scheme; so it is idle to waste any words on that score. There is very little else in the platform except the financial question, and the Ohio Democracy will never, we suppose, be right on that. They ought to have nominated Mr. William Allen, instead of Mr. Bishop, for Governor. It is the old man's old platform, and he ought to be the standard bearer."

Respecting the "disinterested spectator," who always gets shot when the mob is fired into, the Boston *Advertiser* is reminded of this incident in the Cooper street draft riot in that city. "Served me right!" said a looker on, whose leg was broken by a cannon ball, "I had no business to be there."

Potter's American Monthly.

This very attractive magazine for the family and home is out for August, with a splendid array of original matter and illustrations, combining History, Travels, Romance, Art, Science, Literature, Oddities, Current Events and Gossip. We thought the last number could not be excelled, but this issue is really in advance of it in contributors, matter and variety. As an American periodical it should be in every American home, as it is always entertaining and instructive, while maintaining a moral standard worthy of being copied.

The leader for August is the second paper on "Civic and Scenic New England—The Cape Region and Martha's Vineyard," by O. S. Senter. This paper will command attention, sustain a high interest to the reader, and with its numerous illustrations, will be found exceedingly instructive. Rev. Dr. Blackwood's seventh paper follows and treats, in his masterly style, the subject of the "European Continental Churches—Pointed and Renaissant," as showing the "Architectural Progress in the Religious Edifices of the World." "The Amazons of Mexico" is the first chapter of a thrilling story, by Elizabeth Oakes Smith, in which she gives a strange history of Malinka, the High Priestess, and her wonderful—almost magical power. This story is really captivating. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Halsey also favors the reader with "Maria Antoinnette of Austria, Queen of France," an article fully up to the "Gifted and Beautiful Princess" in the July number, from her pen, and that is saying much. Following these, we find many others replete with history, humor, life and wisdom, such as "The Dawn and Growth of Civilization," "The Fair Patriot," "Wooed and Married," etc. The second paper by James Hangerford, a most capital writer, entitled, "After a Hundred Years—Some Singular Coincidences," shows remarkable facts relative to legacies. "Searching for Diamonds," "My Rival's Portrait," and "My Creed" will well pay perusal.

The Departments: Notes and Queries, Current Memoranda, Literature and Art, Science and Mechanics, and Gossip and Note Book, as usual, are freighted with valuable matter, showing the editorial staff alive to all the issues of the day. The Current Memoranda is worthy of special note. Under the caption of Making History, important national topics are treated in a most vigorous style, taking broad and masterly views of each of the themes, such as "The Nation's Advance," "Retrenchment," "The Nation's Honor," "A Rehabilitated South," "Our National Anniversary" "Representation" is the main thought in the Literature and Art division. "Memory as a Subject of Science," and "Beautiful Women" are leaders in the closing part of the editorials.

Taken altogether, this magazine fills a niche in our periodical literature such as no other magazine does, and is unquestionably the cheapest first-class magazine in the country.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Domestic Monthly.

The August number of this popular magazine fully sustains its well-earned reputation as a purveyor of refined and practical intelligence relating to fashion, and as a repository for choice and instructive literature. It takes a survey over the whole domain of fashion, and brings to its readers an abundance of information thoroughly suited to their wants, concerning the latest styles in the various garments for ladies and children, new and seasonable fabrics, trimmings, millinery, lingerie, coiffures, fans, ornaments, fancy and needle-work, etc. Most of the fashion articles are liberally illustrated with fine engravings, and the handsome plate accompanying the number shows several very stylish house costumes.

In the literary department we find a number of fine poems; an illustrated and very instructive article on diamonds, evidently written by an expert in those expensive gems: several chapters of the serial story (Mary Cecil Hay's), "Her Three Lovers;" and a charming story for the children, entitled, "John Gubbins' Dog School." The Miscellany, Household Department, and the Small Talk, provide much entertaining and instructive reading. The book reviews are excellent, and Mosaics specially well written.

The Domestic Monthly is published by Blake & Company, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year. Specimen copies 15 cents.

St. Nicholas for August

follows close upon the superb issue for May, that so fitly heralded the spring. It is a capital midsummer holiday number—a feature in children's magazines which *St. Nicholas* was the first to bring out. Specially adapted to the wants and longings that prevail in summer weather, it is full to the brim of refreshment and interest, and sparkles like cool water from a deep well. Its array of great and familiar names speaks of high quality as well as of variety and attractiveness.

Henry W. Longfellow, the foremost of American poets, has in this number a poem of which the form and spirit are alike admirable, and appropriate for *St. Nicholas*. As a special contribution it is evidence of the appreciation given to the magazine in the highest circles.

Charles Dudley Warner contributes "John's First Party," a story of country life, in the author's own lively vein of gentle humor. Celia Thaxter is represented by some wonderfully sweet and melodious verses entitled "Robin's Rain-Song." H H. dispenses lovely fancies in her charming "Dream about Fancies," and Sarah Winter Kellogg tells about "The Swooping Eagle's First Exploit," in a manner irresistibly captivating to the spirit of a boy. One of the features the youngsters will like most is Mr. Frank R. Stockton's delightful account of a visit to "A Village of Wild Beasts," given in his most amusing style.

"Mr. Tompkins' Small Story," by Abby Morton Diaz, appears, as promised, and Aunt Fanny gives her recollections of the pranks and feats of a "Blue-coat Boy" whom she knew in London. A Neapolitan tale, "The Coral-Fisher and his Wife," by Kate Brownlee Horton, with the admirable frontispiece for illustration, is most refreshingly contrasted with Mrs. C. E. Groser's "Summer Rice in Labrador," its two pictures by Sol Eytinge vividly reproducing the snowy chill of that frigid country.

Prof. W. K. Brooks, of John Hopkins University, gives a peep at the birds and their ways of building nests, and Prof. Richard A. Proctor, besides his usual star paper, expresses, in the "Letter-Box" department, his views upon the Sea-Serpent. Mr. Trowbridge's serial story, "His Own Master," enters upon a most interesting stage; and into some rollicking verses, illustrated in Hopkins' funniest vein, and telling of the tour of three enterprising infants, "Around the World on a Telegraph Wire," E. L. Bynner has managed to pack a full share of *St. Nicholas* fun and frolic.

This midsummer holiday number is just the thing to amuse the youngsters during moments of rest in the cool shade, and charm them with its pictures of summer fun and beauty.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending June 24, 1877, and each dated July 3, 1877 Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

D Brawley, Sand Dump Reel, Petrolia
S Cummings, Car Bumpers, Allegheny
M Blakey, Making Rectangular Bands, Etna
J Dickey, Oil Well Tube Coupling, Franklin
S Eckert, Water Closet Valves, Pittsburgh
M Nealon, & T Higgins, Bobbin and Holder, Chester
T Foster, Ventilator, Union City
E Moyer, Railroad Gate, Bernville
J Wootten, Locomotives, Reading
H Bailey, Shower Bath Apparatus, Pittsburgh
S Broadbent, Teeth for Coal Breakers, Scranton
" Extractors for Teeth of Coal Breakers do
C Knecht, Covered Glassware, Pittsburgh
A McKown, Wagon Spring, Kimble
G Noyes, Boiler Flue Scraper, Erie

A darkey named Scipio fell from an ice wagon at Harrisburg twelve feet, alighting on his head, and was merely stunned. By night he had recovered.

New Advertisements.

JAMES WELCH, Sole Agent for Centre Co.

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Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the Republican office. 9 28 1y

STEUBENVILLE, O. FEMALE SEMINARY
Board, Room and Light, per year, $175, ¼ off for ministers' daughters. Tuition in the English Course, Languages, Music, Painting, &c., very moderate. Send for a Catalogue.
Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D., LL. D., Supt.
Rev. A. M. Reid, Ph. D., Principal. 28-4t

Wilson & Macfarlane.—Hardware.

P. B. WILSON. ROBT. MACFARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a new stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with all kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block
9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.
WILSON & MACFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4.-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1v.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9n06-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.
BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-11-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-1-1-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.
Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-10-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.
ALLEGHENY STREET.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by
WM. M'CLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

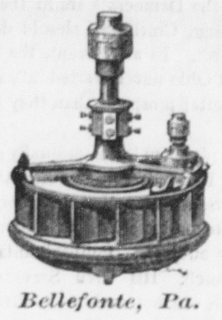
TUSCARORA SEMINARY
For Young Ladies.

A Home School. Beautiful Scenery. Healthful Climate. Full Course. Music a specialty. Modern Languages. Experienced Teachers. No half way work. Next session begins Sept. 5th, 1877. Send for circular to C. F. KOLBE, A. M., Principal, Academia, Juniata Co., Pa. 22 3m

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BELLEFONTE
PATENT WATER WHEEL,
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
v5n46a812-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,
MILESBURG.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,
AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,
and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**
7-25-1y

GO TO
J. R. BARTROFF
FOR FINE
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.
Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m
E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,
PLUMBER,
GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.
7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!
Mrs. Susannah Shope,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them
Any Color to Suit the Owner.
SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.
Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery.
9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

ESTABLISHED 1865.
American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to Chapman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf Washington, D. C.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
Standard Scales,
Made with the Latest and most Valuable Improvements.

SCALES THE WORLD'S STANDARD.
RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT
World's Fair, London, 1851 World's Fair, Vienna, 1873
World's Fair, N. Y., 1853 World's Fair, Santiago (Chili) 1875
World's Fair, Paris, 1867 World's Fair, Phila., 1876
ALSO
COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, TEA & COFFEE CANS, STORE TRUCKS, &c.
Agents for Miles's Alarm Money Drawers.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
21-3m. 715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN
Mr. Albert Kauth,
AT THE
Bishop St. Bakery,
is now making the VERY BEST
Bread, Cakes and Pies,
in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.
Candies & Confections
of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.
ICE CREAM!
An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Starch
Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf
Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch
Is the most delicious of all preparations for
PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:
One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year $3.00
Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.
Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*
Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.
Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.
Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8,00 per annum.
All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.
A. advertisements due after the first insertion.
Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.
Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

AMONG the killed in the Chicago mob the great majority were boys of 14, 16 and 18 years of age. Where was the manhood of that city?

WHY should there be so much suffering for want of food or employment in this country where there are such vast quantities of unoccupied lands?

THE Blair *Radical*, published at Altoona, says:

The fool killer never was so badly needed in this city as at the present time. As a consequent of the strike, or rather of the way it ended, a labor party is being organized. From the fact that the rumored candidates for Asembly, Register and Recorder and Treasurer are from the Republican party, we conclude that the Democratic wing got their work in first and intend to run the new machine. We do not feel alarmed for the safety of the Republic nor for any of its institutions from the new party. It may possibly stand up to be counted in November, and after that the most of its members will be ready to swear they never knew of its existence.

THE Ohio Republican Convention, on the 1st inst., nominated W. H. West for Governor, and a full State ticket. The platform "reaffirms their unfaltering confidence in R. B. Hayes as a statesman, patriot and Republican, and cordially approves and supports his efforts for the pacification of the country and the establishment of its civil service upon a basis of purity and effectiveness; favors both gold and silver as money; opposes grants of lands or subsidies by the General Government to railroads; opposes the renewal of patents; deplores the disturbed condition of the country, sympathises with the unemployed laboringmen and urges for their relief the establishment of a National Bureau of Industry by Congress; that Congress assert its authority over all national highways of trade and prescribe reasonable regulations to insure safety in travel, fair wages to employes and fair returns for capital, and that provision be made for arbitrations to settle all differences between employer and employed. The planks on the labor question it strikes us are the right seasoned material, and are a long step in the right direction.—*Ex.*

EX-CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said in a recent speech, while speaking of the burden of municipal indebtedness: "The high rate of taxes in some of our villages and cities keeps out and drives out population, capital and manufacturing enterprises, which cannot prosper under three per cent. of taxes. This leaves capital unemployed. and they do not hesitate to emigrate. Two years ago a farmer near one of our cities, seeking to relieve age from care, sold his farm for $20,000, intending to loan his money at interest. He found that if he went into the city his taxes would be $600 a year. He left Ohio for a less-taxed State, and we lost a Republican voter, his capital and the taxes he would have paid if they had been less onerous. Ohio has lost half a million of people who have left it or been kept out by high taxes, besides untold millions of capital which now might be invested in manufactures, in mining, in building and other pursuits, giving employment and good wages to multitudes of mechanics and laborers who are now unemployed or inadequately paid for their services. Labor is the source of all wealth, and our policy should be to secure employment for all, with wages which, by industry, may give a competency for all."

The Ohio Convention.

The Republicans of Ohio have done well. They have made a ticket that is good,—far better and stronger than the Democratic ticket. Judge Taft would have been a stronger Gubernatorial candidate than Mr. West, but he is not in harmony with the President's Southern policy, and was not willing to place himself in a false position by accepting the nomination. He does not think it his duty, nor that of his party, to directly antagonize the President, nor, on the other hand, to contribute to the popular endorsement of the policy. We suppose Judge Taft's real difficulty lay in the certainty of reflections on him, if he, by any mishap, failed to carry the State. This he would not risk, though we regard it as entirely certain that the Republicans will succeed. This grows out of the fact that the Democrats have beene xceptionally stupid, both as to candidates and platforms, this year. Bishop will utterly fail in Cincinnati, the real battle ground, this year; and if the Republicans of that City have the sense to limit a trifle the frauds the Democrats are in the habit of practicing, Cincinnati should determine the result. In any event, the Republicans of Ohio never started into a canvass with better prospects than they have this year.

The platform is exceptionally good and wise. It avoids commending the President's Southern policy, and only goes so far as to endorse him in general terms on any subject. Pennsylvania will do this much. His Civil Service Reform methods are not endorsed, although the general principle of Civil Service Reform is commended. Between the principle, which all Republicans believe in, and the President's method, which arrogates the subversion of Congress to the Executive, and seeks to mass, in the President's hands, the entire office-holding power of the country, there is a wide difference. This method the Ohio Republicans conspicuously did *not* endorse; nor will the Republican party do so, till we are ready to march into the embrace of monarchy. The Republic consists of a Government in which each department has its defined powers; and when the powers of one department have been absorbed by the other, we are near the monarchical line. Advances in that direction are not likely to be endorsed by the Republican party. The Ohio platform is also outspoken in the re-affirmation of the purpose of the Republican party to see that the colored people have their rights at the South. The strength and directness of its expressions on this subject indicate a special purpose in referring to it. Had they felt perfectly comfortable over the way in which the Southern problem has been managed, we venture that the strong and definite expressions on this subject would have been omitted. What Ohio says on the several topics mentioned suits Pennsylvania, and harmonizes with Iowa.

On general topics the platform is peculiarly happy. The demand for the remonetization of silver is distinct and positive, as it should be. The Convention, on this subject, did not drift into the greenback vagaries of the Democrats. The anti-subsidy resolution was a necessity in Ohio, but we imagine it will be generally concurred in, now that the strikes have occurred. The particularly fortunate clause in the platform, and one which we desire the Pennsylvania Convention to adopt, is that opposing the renewal of patents by act of Congress which are burthensome to the people. The time has come for a decided stand on this subject; and the reflex influence of this resolution will strike the revived patent on mills for the making of flour,—a patent that aims to tax the very bread of the poor. The final resolution proposes an honorable and proper remedy for the evils that have produced the recent strikes. In place of charging the strikes on party policy, and proposing no reasonable remedy, as was the case with the Democracy, the Republicans of Ohio propose the establishment of a National Bureau of Industry. This resolution contemplates the transformation of the Bureau of Statistics, now comparatively useless, into a Bureau of Industry, which, if practically organized, will be of large benefit to the workingmen. It further proposes, in this direction, "that Congress assert its authority over all national highways of trade, by prescribing and enforcing such reasonable regulations as will tend to promote safety of travel, secure fair returns for the capital invested, and fair wages for employes, preventing mismanagement, improper discriminations and the aggrandizement of officials at the expense of stockholders, shippers and employes." If Congress can be induced to come squarely up to the propositions made in the above, we will have an equitable remedy for the evils that have undoubtedly existed in our railway system. It is utterly absurd to attempt to hold the railway management of the country guiltless of causing the recent strikes. Officials that were poor a few years ago, who failed in business, and who have no extraordinary capacity for business, are rolling in wealth to-day, afford a terrible contrast to men getting but a dollar a day. Congress must interfere. Finally, a board of arbitration is proposed,—the identical thing the workingmen demand. It is a noble platform, and should win.—[Commercial-Gazette.

Additional Local.

SUMMER EATING.—One of the things which the public does not concern itself about as much as it ought to is the kind and amount of food it shall eat during the summer. The generality of the people go on the same way during the summer that they do in the winter with respect to the food they eat, varying it only as the seasons themselves vary it. The average man or woman is not apparently aware that the heat of the human body may be materially increased or decreased according to the kind and amount of food that is imbibed. True, most people, when the hot weather comes along, rush spontaneously to fruit, and cram themselves with berries, cherries, peaches, watermelons, cantaleups, pears, and often swallow much more than is good for them. Hence cholera morbus, diarrhoea, and other similar affections of the stomach. But very little or no care is taken in eating heavy beef in as great a quantity as during the coldest months in winter. It is no infrequent sight to see a man sit down, when the thermometer is at 95 degrees in the shade, at a table groaning with fat-forming, heat-producing meats. On these he gorges himself, until he is filled to repletion as during the coldest days of December or January. It takes repeated warnings and a long experience to teach him that it is just as senseless to do this in the depressing days of July and August as it would be for him to wear his thick winter flannels and overcoat. True philosophy would teach us to be as careful to keep the inside of the body as cool as the outside.

A great deal of stuff has been written concerning the danger of cold drinks and eating ices and creams. There is danger under certain circumstances, as, for instance, when large quantities are gulped down while the body is overheated. But when no more heat is experienced than what is inevitable in warm weather from any, even the highest, exercise, draughts of water may be quaffed by mouthfuls at a time, or even the coldest of creams and ices be slowly eaten with a spoon, without any risk, save exceptional cases. Of course, there are many ignorant and obstinate people, who, eating and drinking habitually like pigs, cannot be satisfied with this quiet and temperate mode of enjoyment. They pay the penalty of their disqualifications. But for intelligent people, who will learn how to eat and drink reasonably, there is abundance of healthful pleasure for the palate, even during the hottest of hot days. Eating and drinking are arts, and have to be acquired.

——Our neighbors of Huntingdon are in earnest about erecting plate glass works, and have organized a company, the directors of which issue the following address:

To the Citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity:

The project of erecting in your midst works for the manufacture of plate glass has progressed so far as the election of directors and the adoption of the necessary measures preliminary to the organization of the company. Without the moral and material support of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity we cannot hope to carry the enterprise forward, and we make this appeal to you in the outset of the undertaking, confidently anticipating from you a hearty response.

The whole subject has been thoroughly and carefully examined, and the plate glass works already built in the United States have been visited, so that we are prepared to avoid the mistakes and profit by the experience of others. With our central position, our shipping facilities, abundance of the best sand, coal, limestone and fire clay at low prices, if plate glass can be made anywhere in the United States at a profit, it ought to be a profitable business here.

With ordinary advantages, plate glass, which sells readily at from 30 cents to $1 10 per square foot, can be made and is made in the United States at a cost of from 60 to 70 cents per square foot, leaving an average clear profit of 33 per cent. on the business. If our works are properly erected and conducted, we feel confident they can be made to yield to the shareholders a handsome return on the investment. On us as directors is imposed the responsibility of the construction and management of the works, and to enable us to meet that responsibility we invoke your confidence and assistance. We expect to secure the services of a gentleman who has been, for the last few years, superintendent of the plate glass works at Crystal city, Missouri, and who, we believe, has the requisite skill and experience to superintend the erection of our works and the manufacture of plate glass. The success of the enterprise depends in a great measure on his skill and experience, and the proper management of the concern.

The funds necessary to carry on the work will have to be raised principally in the borough and county of Huntingdon, and we believe they will be forthcoming as fast as needed. We cannot do much until we get our charter, and we cannot get that until ten per cent. of the capital stock of the company has been paid to the Treasurer.

In all probability our works will not have been in successful operation eighteen months before one or two more will be started here, each establishment giving work to two or three hundred employes, and before the end of three years we shall be disappointed if the population of our borough is not doubled. Independent of the prospective dividends to the shareholders, a demand will be increased for labor and a market for all kinds of produce; and every foot of land in the borough and county of Huntingdon will be largely benefited. We appeal, therefore, with confidence to you, our fellow citizens, to assist us in this enterprise. The prosperity of our town for years to come depends on the issue of the next few weeks

DAVID BLAIR, President.
WILLIAM DORRIS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
CALEB C. NORTH,
SAMUEL E. HENRY,
FRANK HEFRIGHT,
R. ALLISON MILLER,
HORATIO G. FISHER,
SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Directors.

—— We find the following item in the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette:*

They arrested a persistent tramp at Bellefonte recently, and he confessed to the tricks of the trade to get off. He admitted that they put marks upon houses to guide those who followed them, and said that the stone house a few doors below had a mark upon it. The house referred to was Governor Curtin's, and the vagabond pointed out a tramp mark on a post which, he said, meant "A good place for a good square meal."

——The fiery Mars is now visible after nine o'clock. In a short time the following planets will be visible at the same time after sunset: Venus, Jupiter, Mars and Saturn. The planet Uranus is now in the vicinity of Venus, but cannot be observed without a glass.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, '77.

Now that time has been allowed for a more dispassionate view of the work of the Ohio Republican Convention, neither the opponents nor the friends of the President's "Southern Policy" appear to have special cause for congratulation or depression upon that particular issue; and the course it adopted in the premises is generally conceded to have been exceedingly well advised. Making all due allowances for personal preferences, the large vote given Judge Taft under the impression that he was a declared opponent of that policy, is regarded as fairly indicating a large minority of dissenters. The existence of this difference of opinion, and the right of Republicans to doubt the wisdom of a particular line of policy relative to which the President himself was not over-confident, were recognized and induced a spirit of compromise that promises the best results. There was not a dissenting voice to the resolution endorsing the President's personal worth, the honesty of his motives, and warmly approving all that he had done that would pacify ill feeling and insure the protection of all citizens in the exercise of all their rights. The candidate nominated appears to occupy about the same position as does a great majority of his party; that is, without committing himself for or against the course adopted towards the South, but he is understood as willing to accord it a fair trial. With the conceded unpopularity of the Democratic candidate from his Know-Nothing antecedents, and his offensive administration as Mayor of Cincinnati upon the beer question, it is thought the chances for a Republican victory in Ohio have been much enhanced by the compromising spirit that governed the convention. Democrats hoped it would break up in a row, and are consequently somewhat chagrined and depressed.

Collector Russell, of the Richmond district, is in trouble. Charges of having been privy to the misappropriation of public funds, and of having traded in the subordinate places within his gift have been filed, and certainly makes him a very improper person to hold any official position. But it is proper to say that the evidence is wholly *ex parte*, and thes self-seeking and vindicative spirit shown by scores of Southern office-seekers who have remained here all through the heat of summer, seeking to oust appointees of ex-President Grant, and to secure the appointment of themselves or friends to the vacancies, suggests the possibility that Russell may be a victim to this sort of intrigue.

Nothing decisive from Gen. Howard has been received for some days. The substance of the latest dispatch amounts to about this: Joseph, by the exercise of good generalship, slipped out of the trap prepared for his capture, and, with his braves, were making a lively run for the buffalo country. Howard, with a force of nearly 5,000 men, was close on his flank and rear, while General Potts, with his Montana volunteers, was striving to strike the route of flight in advance of Joseph, in which case Howard expressed confidence in his ability to bag the whole kit, leaving his forces free to operate against a lot of the savage malcontents about Deadwood, who have got themselves into trouble by leaving their reservations.

I may mention that another Sioux delegation is soon expected here, when it is hoped we can so impress them with our boundless resources as to deter them from further hostilities against the Government. But those having had most experience in this particular method of Indian tactics appear most faithless of good results.

Conkling's reported premature return from his European visit has occasioned quite a flutter in political circles. I think the New York Senator will disappoint almost every one if he fails to vigorously attack the administration when Congress convenes. On the other hand, Conkling's adherents declare that a wanton warfare has been waged against the Senator's friends in the Empire State, and that he is not the man to stand quietly by and be snubbed or see his friends abused.

It appears to be the opinion entertained by military authorities that the late Russian repulse was only an incident of a great campaign, and that it will not materially change the plan of Russia to dictate terms of peace from Constantinople, unless bought off at a heavy price before reaching there.

No one appears to doubt England's purpose to find a pretext for armed intervention in the Turks' behalf, and failing to find, make one; and the sending of four armed vessels to the Danube at this particular juncture of Turco-Russian affairs on the pretence of "protecting British interests," which has been made to cover all sorts of intermeddling in the business of other nations heretofore, does not tend to reassure the public of her pacific intentions. LOGAN.

—Because Senator Wallace says the Democracy will carry Pennsylvania by a respectable majority, the Reading *Times* says "coffee pots will be ordered to the front." Well, will that necessitate the Senator to *ground* arms?

Distinguished Visitors at Lafayette College Commencement.

The New York *Evening Mail*, in an account of the last commencement at Lafayette, says:

"More than by fine architecture and beautiful surroundings, more than by the good music, the fragrance and beauty of flowers, or the sweet smiles of ladies, I have been touched, as we all have been, in the venerable presence of Lafayette's honored guests. It was a sight worth seeing, a picture that will not soon be forgotten by the hundreds that thronged Pardee Hall to-day.

"There upon the platform sat Dr. Cattell, on his left Major-General Robert Patterson, on his right William Cullen Bryant; the college President, the soldier, and the man of letters; the scholar, the man of business, and the world-renowned poet and journalist; men unlike indeed, yet happily associated in this pleasing picture, sitting together, giving their mutual countenance for the encouragement of a work over which the wise and great and good may ever heartily join their hands.

"To this work of education, Dr. Cattell, it would seem, has devoted his life, with what success, let the wonders he has accomplished in the past twelve years bear witness; for it is only within this short period that Lafayette College has (as Donald G. Mitchell so well puts it, in his recent article in *Scribner*) 'made a dash into the front rank of our colleges.' It must have been a proud moment to President Cattell, himself not yet fifty, thus to have on either hand, as the witnesses of his great work, men honored with the crown of venerable old age, men, too, whose years have been spent with an energy not unlike his own, in the achievement of a well deserved eminence among their fellows.

"General Patterson, now President of the Board of Trustees of the college, is *eighty-six*, but hale and vigorous; venerable but brisk, with a sharp, snapping eye and a portly mien that bespeaks the thorough soldier as well as the active and genial man. A man who has made a grand record in the wars, but who falls easily into the arts of peace—as busy to-day as he was at forty, equally at home in these haunts of literature and science, in the counting room and in the social circle.

"I saw Mr. Bryant when he was seventy. Age and labor have made him more grave and venerable perhaps, but to-day, at eighty-two, it was the same manly and dignified presence, the same calm modesty, the same keen interest in what was going on about him. A serene and grand old man! His fame is the nation's pride; but a smaller world was his to-day, for he listened attentively, and no one present took a keener delight in the achievements of the boys of '77.

"It was the triumph of the morning, when, at the instance of President Cattell, he rose upon the commencement stage and from his own hands presented to the winner of the Fowler prize in philology a complete set of his own works. 'I present you these works with pleasure, as they are the reward of merit. As regards the books themselves, I could wish they were better, and by a better writer, but such as they are, I perform the office delegated me in handing them to you.' The whole audience with one impulse came to their feet as Mr. Bryant arose, and for some minutes their enthusiasm was unrestrained, breaking forth in round after round of applause. At the close of his little speech the students gave three rousing cheers and a 'tiger,' and the fine old man quietly sat down."

Do you Care Anything About It?

FELT'S MILLS, N. Y., Oct. 19, '76.

This is to certify that I have used Davis' Home Relief in a severe case of rheumatism. It gave me relief when nothing else would. I recommend it to all in cases of this kind.

JENNISON C. CROSS.

Davis' Home Relief has become a staple with us as a general family medicine. None sells so well. None gives such general satisfaction. It is used internally and externally for headache, neuralgia, all derangements of the bowels, and any inflammation.

SAMUEL CROSS & SON.

The use of a ten-cent sample bought of R. B. Rankin will explain fully why this medicine is so popular. The cheapest and most effectual cough medicine known is Hotch's Universal Cough Syrup. Sold by R. B. Rankin, A. T. Boggs, Milesburg, and J. V. Gray, Port Matilda. 31-4w

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VAN DYKE, whose life long specialty, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which are spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts. a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail 75 cts. Office, 50 N. 5th st. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 9 27 1yeow

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whiskey two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously effected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
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THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
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SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
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LADIES DOLMANS
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WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
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IN THE LATEST STYLES
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We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTON COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMST IN THE WORLD.

An Enormous Tax on Flour.

The New York *Tribune* says: Ex-Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, in conversation with a representative of the *Tribune* recently, gave a history of a patent for milling wheat, which threatens to impose a tax of millions of dollars on the flour consumers of the country. He said: "I am particulary interested just now in fighting the infamous patent-right swindle which is going to levy tribute on every loaf of bread made in this country. You haven't heard about it? Why, it's making a great sensation in the West. It's a long story, but I can give you the gist of it in a few moments. I am, by the way, the largest miller in the United States, my mills being at Minneapolis, Minn. All millers are now using what is called the high process of grinding, which was generally introdnced in this country about 1871, but had been in use in Europe for fifty years. I will explain the terms of high and low grinding. Low grinding means the bringing the upper or running mill-stone low down and in close proximity to the nether stone, by reason of which the largest amount of flour is derived from the first grinding, but as necessarily must be the case, a great deal of the outer coating of the wheat, together with the embryo, would be reduced to such fineness as to go into the flour, and a separation was impossible. The high grinding is the direct opposition of the low, and the object is at the first grinding to get rid of bran at once and make as little flour as possible. This is done by plowing the bran off the coarse-ground grain or middlings, and afterwards grinding fine the small white granules. I bought my machines in France. This improved process is now absolutely indispensable to successful milling. Deprive any miller of it and he is ruined.

"A ring of speculators in Washington have lately got hold of an old patent, never used, and have got it reissued so as to cover all machines for effecting the process I have described. It is called the Cochrane patent. After quietly taking out the reissue, they went on without making any noise and took a suit up in the Supreme Court, with a man of straw for defendant, and as no real defense was made, they easily obtained a decision based on an opinion given by Justice Miller. Now this gang of patent swindlers are attacking the heaviest millers with suit, expecting to terrify all the others. They have singled out the Jewells of Brooklyn, the Hexalls of Richmond and my mills at Minneapolis. They have put me under bonds in the enormous sum of $250,000 pending the conclusion of injunction proceedings.

"I learn that the rascals propose to be magnanimous, and to grant licenses to such millers as will recognize the validity of their patent, for the moderate sum of $6,000 for each run of stones, which for this city alone amounts to the vast sum of $1,200,000. While primarily this great sum would come from the millers, really it all comes out of the farmer and consumers at last, and they are the real people most interested in the defeat of this enormity. As there are over 6,000 runs of stones in the United States, this license will amount to $36,000,000. We are going to bring this great outrage before Congress next winter and try to have the patent cancelled. The grain-growing sections of the West are indignant at the exposure of this enormous fraud, and the grain consuming East ought to be equally aroused, for the attempted tax on the chief necessary of life affects both alike."

The British Secretary of State for India takes a gloomy view of the immediate future of that part of the Empire Over the vast area known as Southern India famine is impending, and though it is evident that the Imperial government is preparing to meet promptly the responsibilities incident to the calamity, the difficulties are too great to be overcome to more than a very limited extent. The development of the railroad system, remarkable as it is in many respects, has not extended to this region, and the lack of facilities for transport adds to the embarrassments with which the authorities are required to contend. Hence Lord Salisbury's acknowledgment that the government can but inadequately provide for the immergency, which is rendered more terrible by the dread certainty of disease. On the last occasion that India was thus afflicted the efforts of the home government were tardy, and the ground lost at the very beginning was never fully recovered. The blunder is not likely to be repeated.

A gentleman writing from Oxford, Miss., tells a curious story: "A man and his wife went to church, leaving their little boy alone in the house. During their absence a man disguised with mask and coon skin covering called at the house, told the boy he was the devil, and demanded all the money there was in the house. The boy seized a loaded gun, fired and killed the visitor. He ran for help to a neighbor's house, and the woman, on running to the scene of the shooting, discovered that the dead man was her husband. There was considerable excitement over the affair, but the coroner's jury decided that the boy was justified in shooting.

Wide Awake for August, 1877.

Wide Awake for August, the summer holiday number, is well calculated to enchant the children and will be good company at the seaside and in the country. Jessie Curtis furnishes the frontispiece, "Midsummer," a lovely, dreamy bit of childlife. Miss Marston, the English author, begins a story, "A Poodle's Party." Nora Perry has a delightful poem, "The Wren and the Bobolink." "Child Marian" is in Venice and of course feeds the doves in the great St. Mark's Square. "Dandy Pink-Boots" puts in an appearance, and Mrs. Whiton, as usual, has an exquisitely illustrated poem, "Summer's Going." There are three finely illustrated poems farther on, "Leonardo's Bird-cages," by Margaret J. Preston, the "poet laureate of the South"; "My Little Millionaire," by Miss Farman, the editor, and a bullfrog poem which has an irresistible illustration. "Drop's Dog," by Annie A. Preston, we commend to the boys. The girls are treated to a wonderfully fine "Behaving Paper," entitled "Miss Charity's Lady," and to a beautiful story, "One of the Christmas Dolls," by Miss Farman. The story has six large and fine illustrations, by Miss Lathbury, and is dedicated to the "Society of Wide Awake Helpers," and tells the true story of the good done by one of the gift-dolls last winter. The eighth "Adventure of Miltiades Peterkin Paul," the large print story of "Plum," by Margaret Eytinge, a "Dickens Charade," "Tangled Knots," the children's letters, and music, complete the number.

Only $2 00 per annum. Ella Farman, editor. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston.

New Advertisements.

SNOW SHOE

CAMP MEETING

will commence (d. v.) on

Saturday, Aug. 25, '77

and hold over Sabbath, 2nd September.

Excursion Tickets

will be issued by the BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. CO. during the camp.

☞ Special Excursion Trains will be run each Sabbath of the meeting

Several ministers are expected from the East who will preach the Word.

☞ The singing will be Congregational.

☞ A very cordial and general invitation is hereby extended, to all those who love the Lord, to come to camp to labor for the glory of the Master in the saving of souls.

For further particulars please to communicate with J. A. ALDRED, Pastor in charge, Moshannon, Centre County, Pa.

31 3t

LOGAN

GRIST MILL.

The attention of

Farmers, Merchants,

and others is called to this Mill, situated on

Logan's Branch, near the old Factory of J. F. Mann,

and their patronage respectfully solicited. It has been thoroughly Repaired by the introduction of entirely

New Machinery,

of the most approved kind in every particular.

MR. WILLIAM KAUP, a miller of experience, will use his best efforts to accommodate all who will favor him with their custom, and will in all cases, when requested, grind and deliver the flour produced from *the identical wheat received.*

WHEAT bought at Bellefonte prices; and FLOUR, CHOP, Etc., for sale at Lowest Market Rates.

E. C. HUMES & BRO.

9 31 1y

Lands For Sale.

960,000 ACRES IN *Southwest Missouri.*

First-class Stock farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco region in the West. Short Winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit!

Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address

A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. corner Fifth and Walnut Streets. St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out-buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa.

31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

Legal Notices.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre County, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1877, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The first and partial account of Josiah Neff, Executor of, &c., of John Emanert, late of Harris township, deceased.
2. The second partial account of John Rishel, Executor of, &c., of Peter Durst, late of Potter township, deceased.
3. The first and final account of Jeremiah Eyer and John G. Waite, administrators of &c., of Henry Waite, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
4. The final account of John B. Ream, guardian of William C. Reese, minor child of Margaret Reese, late of Gregg township, deceased.
5. The final account of S. J. Miller, administrator of, &c., of Theodore Miller, late of Howard borough, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Thomas B. McElroy, administrator of, &c., of Hannah Benscoter, late of Potter township, deceased.
7. The account of Daniel Zeigler, executor of &c., of Sarah Zeigler, late of Gregg township, deceased.
8. The fifth account of Josiah Neff, executor of &c., of John Neff, late of Potter township, deceased.
9. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator de bonus non of &c., of Henry Hess, late of Haines township, deceased.
10. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator of &c., of Michael Weaver, late of Haines township, deceased.
11. The account of Daniel Roush and D. C. Wilt, executors of &c., of Peter Klinefetter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased, as filed by Daniel Roush.
12. The account of Daniel Roush, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre County to sell the real estate of Peter Klinefetter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Mary Toner, executrix of &c., of Henry Harsbarger, late of Potter township, deceased.
14. The account of Daniel Grove, administrator of &c., of John Ballot, late of Benner township, deceased.
15. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, guardian of Jane C. and Melissa E. Duffey, minor children of John and Sarah C. Duffey, late of Benner township, deceased.
16. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, trustee of Sarah C. Duffey, (now Snyder) under the will of Jane C. Knox, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of John Wilson, executor of &c., of Vincent Stevens, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
18. The account of Albert Owen, administrator of &c., of Richard Atherton, late of Philipsburg, deceased.
19. The account of P. W. Barnhart, guardian of Lemuel C. McClelland, one of the heirs of Elizabeth McClelland, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
20. The account of John Rishel, Esq., guardian of Daniel Kerr, Jr., a minor child of Daniel Kerr, Sr., late of Potter township, deceased.
21. The account of James H. Rankin, executor of &c., of L. D. Wasson as administrator of &c., of George E. Wasson, late of College township, deceased.

31 3t W. E. BURCHFIELD, *Register.*

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable Samuel Frank and the Honorable John Dvens, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of March A. D. 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of August next, being the 27th day of August, 1877, and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

31 3t LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1877, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of George W. Thomas, of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Bush House, in Bellefonte, Pa., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1877. 31 2t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Alfred F. Martin and George A. Walker, trading under the firm name of Martin & Walker as dealers in country produce, etc., on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of George A. Walker. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle at once.

ALFRED F. MARTIN, GEORGE A. WALKER.

BELLEFONTE, July 16, 1877. 29-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Christian Kaup, late of Boggs township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ALBERT SMELTZER, Adm'r, Bellefonte P. O.

26 6t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. Use of Nancy E. Jenkins *et al* vs. Geo A. Beck *et al.*

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 130 November T. 1875.

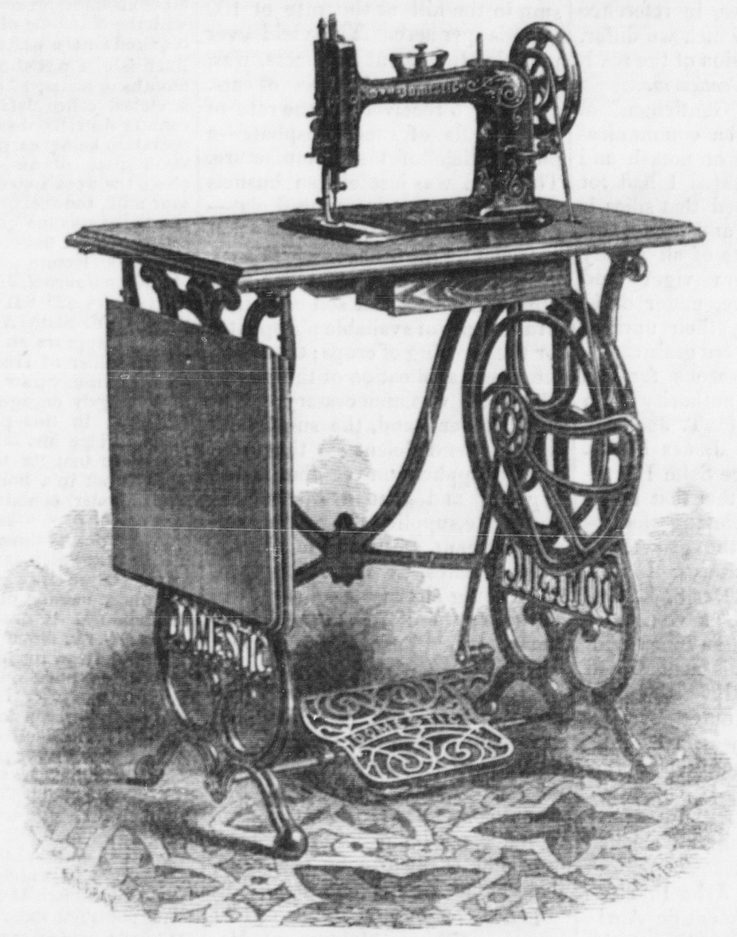
The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the funds in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of the defendant's real estate, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M. Parties interested please attend. 3013 CLEMENT DALE, *Auditor.*

NEW OPENING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES, PIANOS & ORGANS.

SEE BUNNELL & AIKENS' NEW OFFER.



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Miscellaneous.

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Farm, Garden & Household.

Silica in Plant Growth.

We devote considerable space this week to the following article by a farmer on silica (sand) in plant growth, to which we invite the attention of our farmer readers. There is no doubt but that our soil is deficient in silica, especially in Penns Valley, and it would be well for thoughtful men to give the matter some attention:

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—I am well aware of the fearful odds I have to contend with in attempting to "run an opposition line" against my friend, Prof. S. W. Johnson, on matters pertaining to the science and practice of agriculture. In this discussion, my sole object is to get at the truths connected with the agricultural interests of my brother farmers. On many question connected with this discussion, Prof. J. and I disagree; which is the right, and which is wrong, in reference to those points on which we differ, I submit to the decision of the readers of the *Country Gentleman*.

In the "Country Gentlemen" of June 7th, appeared a communication from my pen, on potash and silica, in which I stated I had for a long time supposed that silica is one of the special and important mineral constitutents of all woody plants, giving them vigor and strength to preserve, under ordinary circumstances, their upright position—especially our grain crops. For some of the reasons for this belief, I cited for authority from the writings of Dr. C. T. Jackson, and the late Prof. James F. W. Johnston, and Prince Salm Hortsman. To show farther that I had good reasons for believing that silica is essential in the growth of all vegetable structures, I now quote from the late Dr. S. L. Dana's "Muck Manual," a volume of 242 pages. Page 40—Silica acid. He says: "It is this acid which forms with potash the coat of the polishing ruse—the outer covering of the grapes. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, owe their support to this covering of silica. It cases the bamboo and rattan with an armor of flint, from which may be struck sparks."

In 1850, the late John P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, the worthy and lamented predecessor of Prof. Johnston, published a gem of a book of 208 pages, entitled, "Elements of Scientific Agriculture," &c., At pages 79 and 80, I find the following, which he writes, refering to the table of analysis:

"It will be noticed in the ash from the grain (wheat), phosphoric acid is the chief ingredient, making up nearly half; potash, also, in large quantity, being about one-third. In the straw ash there is but 3 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and only 10 per cent. of potash; magnesia is also much less.

"In the grain, there is not quite 1½ per cent. of silica; but in the straw there is nearly 70 per cent. Silica, then is the leading ingredient in the ash of straw; phosphoric acid in that of straw. It is silicia which gives the straw its stiffness, strength and elasticity. When there is not a sufficient supply of it, the straw cannot uphold the weight of the grain, and falls down, or lodges, as the farmers say."

At page 19, Prof. N. says, "The fine grain in ordinary sandstones are particles of silica. It is not dissolved in water, and even strong acids produce little effect; how singular then that it should be found so abundantly in the interior of plants!" To my mind, it is no more singular, than it is that the other inorganic ingredients are found in plants. They all have important offices to perform in the growth of vegetable products, from the humblest plant we crush beneath our feet, to the tallest tree in California.

Prof. J. says, "As to the notion that potash facilitates the entrance of silica into plants, it is manifestly without foundation, and for the reason that in the soil, silicia is a hundredfold more abundant, and decidedly more soluble than potash." I submit that silica is a hundredfold more abundant in some soils than potash, especially in the silicious soils of Cape Cod and the desert sands of Sahara. But, that "silica is decidedly more soluble than potash," I must beg leave to enter my dissent. For it is a fact that cannot be refuted, that a solution of potash or soda, will readily dissolve or decompose all and every mineral or inorganic constitutent that enters into the composition of vegetable structures, and at the same time leave their organic positions, their lignin—flax, hemp and cotton fibre—intact, unharmed, and farther, for dissolving silica in vegetable structures, potash, and soda and lime posses proprieties an hundredfold greater than water.

Prof. J. says: "Prof. J. F. W. Johnston's faith that silicia is essential to crops, led him to cause various trials to be made with soluble silicates a fertilizer, but the results were quite uniformly negative," undoubtedly from the fact that the soil naturally contained available soluble silica to supply the wants of the plants without the additional application. Would the strewing of 25 or 50 bushels of ashes over an acre of land upon which just previously a heavy growth of fallen trees had been burned, add a peck extra of rye or wheat, grown on said burned land?

In 1857 Mr. Joseph Harris, then publisher of the "Genesee Farmer," instituted and carried through a carefully conducted experiment in growing Indian corn on 14 different plats of land (side by side), using different fertilizers on 13 of the plats. In No. 2 he used gypsum in the hill at the rate of 100 pounds per acre. The yield over plat No. 1, without fertilizers, was, per acre, eleven bushels of ears. Plat No. 5 received at the rate of 300 pounds of superphosphate—a pure article of his manufacture. The yield was just eleven bushels of ears over the unmanured plat—the increase yield the same as that obtained by the 100 pounds of gypsum (sulpbate of lime). The presumption is that that soil contained a full supply of available phosphates for the growing of crops; therefore, the direct application of the superphosphate was unnecessary. But, on the other hand, the sulphur element was deficient in that soil, and the application of the native gypsum, and that in the superphosphate, supplied the lacking sulphur element. Just so in the soluble silicates, by Prof. Johnston, there being already a full supply in his soils; therefore, in the additional doses, "the results were quiet uniformly negative."

Prof. J. tells us "that fully developed plants, larger, heavier and more fruitful, can be obtained (by water culture) than in field or even in garden culture; and in no degree unable to hold themselves up, or liable to 'lodge' or 'lay,' have been and easily can be produced, that contain no silica at all."

I do not by any means call in question the truthfulness of Mr. Johnston's statements as above, but I think it will astonish some of our wheat-growing farmers to learn that over 90 bushels and 3 pecks of wheat per acre can be grown by water culture. The amount per acre has been grown by soil culture, and Prof. J. tells us the yield is greater of crops grown in glass vessels. Again, there have been 180 bushels of wheat, in one season, grown from one bushel of seed sown. That, too, was grown in soil culture; and as the water-culture wheat is so much "heavier and more fruitful," we have good reason for believing that over 200 bushels of wheat can be grown in one season from a bushel of seed. It is said that Indian corn in Louisiana grows to the height of 18 feet. In the water-culture system, plants grow so much larger, we suspect it would grow to the height of 22 feet, standing as liberty poles, while kept under cover, protected with a glass roof.

In the "Irish Farmers' Gazette" of Oct. 5, 1861, there is published a lengthy editorial on the wheat crop, from which I quote the following: "We know that wheat will not flourish in any soil unless there is a certain amount of silica and potash for its stem, of silica and lime for the chaff or outer covering of the seed, and of potash, phosphoric acid, magnesia and ammonia for the seed."

In Hon. J. H. Klippart's Agricultural Report, Ohio, 1857, I find in a lengthy essay on the "Nutrition of Plants," page 601: "Silica is rendered soluble by the action of potash and soda in the soil, so that it may be absorbed by the plant, as it is a necessary ingredient in forming the outer coat of the stalk of wheat and corn—in fact of all the cereals."

Prof. J. says, "As to the notion that potash facilitates the entrance of silica into plants, it is manifestly without foundation." Brother farmers, which of the above named twain is on the right track? Prof. J. says, "Silica is decidedly more soluble than potash." If he means that silica is decidedly more soluble in water than potash, I must dissent from his statement.

In my young days nearly every farmer in this section raised flax, from which sewing and shoe thread, as also yarn for weaving cloths of various kinds, were made. The thread and yarn were "boiled out" in lye, from ashes. That process dissolved the minute particles of silica in the yarn and cloth, depriving them of gritty matter and rendering them more pliable and softer. The tow, that part of the flax left after the flax had been hatchelled or combed, was spun into yarn, and woven into a coarse, harsh feeling cloth, which was frequently made into trousers and shirts for the summer wear of boys and others. Before being made into garments the cloth was thoroughly boiled in the lye of wood ashes, which deprived the cloth of most of the mineral matters, and kept the organic portion of the fibre unharmed, which retained its original strength. How long a time would it have taken to have dissolved the gritty matter by boiling in clear water?

After the great exhibition in London, Prof. Lyon Playfair gave a series of lectures before the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, illustrating the vast scientific, practical and economical results arising from the discoveries of scientific investigations during the then past century.

In speaking of "textile fabrics" he says: "Without the aid of chemistry it would have been impossible for textile fabrics to have attained their present development. The bleaching of cotton and linen was not much practiced in England until about a century since. Before that time they were sent to Holland, where the operation of bleaching consisted in steeping them in potash for a few days, afterwards for a week in buttermilk, and then exposing them for several months on a meadow to the influence of the sun and moisture. By a happy adaptation of other chemical processes, in conjunction with the bleaching of chlorine, the time required for the whitening of cotton and linen fabrics was at once reduced from months to hours, while the miles of outstretched calico defacing the verdure of country districts, disappeared, the whole operation being carried on within the small space of an ordinary factory." (Note the week's steeping of fabrics in sour milk, the acid of which was to neutralize the alkaline qualities of the potash.) What I have quoted from Prof. Playfair's lecture is from Silliman's *American Journal*, July, 1852.

At pages 820, 821 and 822, Transactions N. Y. State Agricultural Society for 1867, appears an interesting report, by Mr. Miller of Herkimer, on "Paper-making from Straw." Mr. Miller was then "largely engaged in paper manufacture." In this paper I must very much abridge Mr. Miller's statements. He stated that "a ton and a half of straw is put in a boiler with 1,800 gallons of water, containing 600 pounds of soda and 400 pounds of lime." After boiling a proper time, "all the silica, all the starch, gluten, and everything belonging to the straw is dissolved (except the fibre), passing off when the liquid and sediment is drawn off, which is allowed to run down the stream." "In preparing straw for paper," says Mr. M., "we can use potash, but it is too expensive. * * Every farmer knows that in grain grown on low lands the straw is weak. The alkalies are the only substances which will render silica soluble, thus putting it in a condition to be available for plants."

Mr. Miller here quoted from Johnston as to the value of silica in the process of vegetation, and said the only way to get it in a form by which it can be used by plants, is through the agency of alkali, either potash or soda. Probably Mr. M. may have quoted from Prof. Johnston rather than from Prof. Johnson.

A few months since, I received from New Orleans a pamphlet of 270 pages, entitled, "Louisiana As It Is; Its Topographical and Material Resources, &c., &c.; by Daniel Dennett." He states that there are about seven millions of acres of light pine lands in the state, but not naturally fertile; but says they can be easily worked and profitably cultivated. In proof of which he cites Prof. S. W. Johnson's views, and says: 'Prof. S. W. Johnson, one of the ablest and most practical agricultural chemists on this continent, in his admirable lectures before the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, says that light, sandy lands need leaf mould, humus, vegetable matter, to make them fertile. By the chemical action of the roots of growing crops, sand itself is dissolved; and the potash contained in each grain so dissolved, is set free to nourish vegetation. "In addition to that," says the professor, "the vegetable matter, the humus, is itself retentive, not only of moisture but also of ammonia, and is of itself a powerful *solvent* of the *rock*, and an energetic *loam* maker, as the rich surface of forests and prairie testify, and as the direct observations and experiments of the agricultural chemists have proved and made plain in detail. Yes, so truthful and plain that a child might understand."

Common glass is made of sand melted with potash, soda and lime. "The very germination of a seed," says Dr. Riggs, in addressing the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, "creates a chemical action. The growth of a plant will even decompose a glass vessel in which it is growing. Even a flower-pot is decomposed by the plants growing in it."

The late Rev. H Colman, in his "European Agriculture," vol. 1, page 226, under the heading "Chemical Science," says: The application of sulphuric acid to bones seems as yet to be the only well-established case of the improvement of agriculture upon scientific principles." That statement was made about thirty years ago. If truthful then, I think it will be admitted that chemical science, since that time (thirty years ago) has made wonderful advances for the improvement of practical agriculture; and, in plowman's phrase, God speed the good work, till the chemist in his laboratory, and the farmer in his field, shall better see, eye to eye, than they now do on this 4th day of July, 1877.

LEVI BARTLETT.

WARNER, N. H.

Poultry Cholera.

The poultry cholera having attacked some of the farm flocks in this county, for the benefit of those who take an interest in how to care for their chickens, we publish the following article from the pen of Dr. A. M. Dickie, Doylestown, Pa., who is a noted breeder of poultry, and acknowledged authority on chicken disease:

"After the gapes, the cholera is perhaps the most dreaded scourge of the poultry yard. Thousands of fowls are annually carried off by this disease; and to such an extent are its ravages carried that many are almost disheartened and ready to abandon poultry raising. Those who have experienced it need not be told that it is an annoyance and a loss to have a flock attacked, and to lose from five to ninety per cent. of the whole number raised. They know this well enough without being told.

We have never had a case of cholera in our own yards, but owing to the numerous complaints which have reached us from time to time, we have been led to study the disease with a view of learning its cause, its effect and treatment.

The symptoms of the disease are unfortunately pretty well known in most parts of the country. Those who have escaped with their own flocks have had ample opportunity to see and study it in those of their neighbors.

The fowl droops, and mopes; the feathers "stare;" the parts of the head not covered by the plumage turn dark from congestion. The droppings are of a yellowish green color, thinnish in consistency, generally copious, but not always so. The fowl seems weak and much prostrated; usually great thirst is indicated by the desire to drink largely. Food is refused, and the crop generally contains sour or fermented ingesta.

Upon post-mortem examination the liver is found to be quite abnormal in size, appearance and consistency. It is much enlarged, of an unnatural color from congestion and engorgement, and apparently nearly putrid, being tender and easily broken. The intestines present the appearance of severe congestion, and in some parts of inflammation. The lungs are congested and dark colored. The brain is also congested. These lesions are not uniformly; but where the fowl has lingered a few days after the attack they are pretty constant. In cases where the fowl seems to die almost as soon as attacked, these lesions do not appear, at least they are not so well defined.

The disease is generally developed abruptly in a flock. We have been told of instances where the fowls were apparently in good health on one day, and on the next a number would be dead. It would seem improbable that the disease should be so rapid in its progress as this would indicate. The majority of the people are not in the habit observing their poultry as closely as they might, or some indications of disease would likely be noticed. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that in many instances fowls do not survive an attack more than twenty-four hours.

The development of the malady is first denoted by listlessness, some derangement of the plumage, refusal of food and thirst. Soon the characteristic intestinal invacuations, and finally the discoloration of the comb and wattles from congestion. The blood circulates with difficulty, and the changes in this fluid incident to respiration take place imperfectly; hence the feebleness, the change of color about the head, diminished temperature, thirst, apathy and finally death.

The symptoms taken in connection with the pathological conditions revealed by post-mortem examination point to a blood-poison as the appreciable cause of the cholera. But there is involved an underlying, and, at present, inappreciable pathological condition which produces the blood poisoning. This latter must be understood to know fully the real pathological character of the disease, or whether this is a secondary effect from a primary toxic impression produced upon the nervous system. A neighbor of ours, a skillful, veterinary surgeon, inclines to the opinion that the nervous system is the seat of the primary essential poisoning, and that the blood changes observable are secondary, and dependent upon the pathological condition of the nervous centres. This view would seem to be supported by the sudden deaths so frequently occurring. The fowls die apparently from nervous shock, overwhelmed by the force of the stroke and succumb before reaction can take place. If it be true that fowls go to roost apparently well, and drop off the perches dead before morning, the pathology of the disease must involve something more than blood poisoning. These cases, however, in post-mortem examination reveal no appreciable lesions and we can only infer the pathological conditions from the general train of circumstances.

A special cause is undoubtedly essential to the production of epidemic poultry cholera; ordinary causes of disease alone are incapable of producing it. This is a logical inference from the epidemic character of the disease, its remarkable distinctive features, and its great uniformity as regards symptomatic phenomena in all places and periods, although the nature and source of the special cause are unknown. It must be classed as an atmospheric disease—that is to say, the specific miasmatic poison, however, or wherever generated, is carried into the air and distributed by atmospheric currents. Of the nature and source of the causative miasm or poison, we are utterly ignorant.

Auxiliary causes appear to be essential to the efficiency of the special cause. Epidemics are chiefly confined to large flocks and prevail most in places where the hygienic conditions are most unfavorable. Filthy, overcrowded premises are to be classed among auxiliary causes. Aside from these unfavorable sanitary conditions, dietetic irregularities must be ranked as auxiliary causes. Improper and unwholesome food, dirty or filthy water, and in some causes a want of water, supply predisposing conditions by weakening the system and reducing its powers to resistance.

Is the disease contagious or infectious? There seems to be considerable unanimity in a negative opinion on this point. The majority of those who have surveyed the facts on all sides, and weighed the evidence for and against contagion and infection, have arrived at the conclusion that the spread of the disease is not due to its being communicated from those affected to others.

A case in my own experience will illustrate this. Last autumn my neighbor's poultry — which was separated from mine by an ordinary pale fence—were attacked with the disease, and large numbers of them died. Some of his turkeys would fly over the fence between his premises and mine, and associate with my fowls. Some of these turkeys were infected, though I do not know that any of them died. I was apprehensive of trouble in my yards, and accordingly took precautionary measures to guard against it, and not a single one was developed on my side of the fence.

During the two preceding seasons other neighbors in close proximity to us lost all their fowls; the flock of one of these neighbors at times associated with mine; he lost every one of his, while none of mine were affected. These facts lead me to coincide in the general opinion that the disease is not communicated from those attacked to those that are well and healthy. My flocks and those of my neighbors were under the same atmospheric conditions. Our village is situated in the valley of a small stream called Pine Run. The same atmospheric currents flow from one yard to another. There is probably less than ten feet difference in the altitude of any of our yards above the level of the stream, my own being nearest to the creek. The flocks all had room enough and plenty of grass. The only difference any one could see was that our stock was well bred, and good of its kind, while that of our neighbors were ordinary mixed varieties, scarcely any two of them being alike, and a difference in sanitary and dietetic conditions.

There is little difficulty in deciding the character of the disease when it is once introduced into a flock. Ordinary diarrhœa is not accompanied by the characteristic appearance of a fowl attacked by cholera. The bird does not mope and refuse to eat; its feathers do not "stare;" and its head does not present the congested appearance belonging to cholera. The diagnosis between dysentery and cholera is easily made. The droppings in the former disease are of a different character; its course is not so rapidly fatal; the head does not turn dark: there is less thirst, and the fowl does not entirely refuse food.

Of those attacked with cholera a very large proportion die. Chicks are seldom attacked until they are nearly or quite grown. Some breeds seem to resist the disease better than others. The heavy breeds seem to be particularly liable to it, while the smaller varieties appear to be much less susceptible.

To consider all the remedies which have been suggested as more or less efficacious in the treatment of poultry cholera, would require considerable space. That an enumeration of them would be unprofitable is sufficiently indicated by the great fatality attendant upon the disease. Almost every thing has been tried by different experimenters; and what was claimed by one to be a cure would utterly fail in the hands of another. The treatment has nearly always been empirical, and not based upon a scientific knowledge of medical principles. One man seeing an abnormal liver, administers "blue pills;" another, observing a diarrhœa, will give opium in some form, or alum or other astringent; another "goes it blind" and sweary by "soft soap" or "coal oil" given in the food, and so on endlessly, while it is doubtful if any of the prescribers inquired into the cause of the disease, or understood the rationale of therapeutic measures if he did. When once a fowl is attacked there is a poor chance for its recovery. Dosing, as is usually done, is of little use, and of the first intimation of disease in a flock is seen in the dead birds found under the perches, when, of course, treatment of any kind is impossible.

It is a maxim that "preventation is better than cure." This is eminently true in poultry cholera. It will doubtless be inferred by the reader from what has just been stated that we have little faith in remedies. What, then, are we to do? Employ prophylactic or preventative measures, and thus protect your fowls. If we can prevent the occurrence of the disease its cure need not trouble us.

In speaking of the cause of the disease, we gave it as our opinion that it is produced by a special miasm, and that this miasmatic poison, whatever it is, must be classed as other similar poisons are classed, *i. e.* as atmospheric, imponderable and inappreciable by any tests which science has yet been able to bring to bear in its investigations. Now, we do not claim that we can absolutely prevent the generation of this miasmatic poison, but much can be done to guard against its production. We claim that by correct hygienic and dietetic methods of management, and a proper use of tonic and stimulating medicines and food, we may so manage our poultry keeping as to render our fowls in a great measure insusceptible to the disease.

When we speak of proper hygienic and dietetic management, we mean clean and sweet quarters for fowls; pure, fresh air; freedom from lice, and all other sanitary arrangements calculated to promote the health and comfort of the poultry. We mean sound, wholesome food, properly administered; plenty of room, and grass; pure, fresh water whenever they want it, and no overcrowding nor overfeeding at any time. It is a simple matter to administer an iron tonic in the form the tincture of the idechlor, or, what is cheaper and just as good, a little copperas water, in the morning's mess; and yet probably most people whose poultry die with the cholera neglect to do it. It is also a very simple matter to give the fowls in their food a sprinkle of cayenne pepper or ginger, or to put a few drops of the tincture of aconite root in their water, or to chop up an occasional mess of onions for them in cool, damp weather, and yet how many do it? It is an imperative matter to keep the roosts clean and sweet; to keep the fowls away from pig-pens and cow-yards; to prevent them from drinking stagnant ditch water, or the stinking leachings from the manure heap, and yet it is fairly presumable that most farmers give these matters no attention. We have met with persons of ordinary intelligence who expressed surprise on being told that fowls could be supplied with pure, clean water. Against such carelessness and ignorance the hens have but one appeal, and that is to get the cholera and die. This may seem somewhat sharply accentuated language, but what is the use of milk-and-water when only vinegar and saltpetre will suffice?

We are aware that many careful poultry-keepers have lost heavily after doing their best to succeed. These have generally been in infected districts, and have omitted to apply any remedies until their flocks were attacked. The proper method is to use mild tonics and stimulants, and to give them in small quantities, regularly before the disease appears. As the proverb has it, "It is useless to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen," and it is about equally useless to go dosing fowls after the ordinary method, when they are attacked. Try the method above indicated and report results. In a future article we shall give a prescription, which, we think, will prevent large numbers from being attacked after the disease has made its appearance in the flock."

Miscellaneous Cards.

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Our New York Letter.

The Strike in New York—Growth of the Excitement—Interruption of Business—Fears for the City's Safety—A Communist Effort—Present Condition of Things.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1877.

"Nothing like it has been seen since war times." That's what every New Yorker has said to his neighbor every morning for a week, and the remark, though getting a little stale now, has been an eminently just one. When the vast labor agitation, which has only now begun to subside, first loomed up upon the horizon, the few items in the papers which indicated the difficulty were read with only the transient and distant interest which attaches to a local disturbance among miners or some similar class, which is past before the news reaches us. But this time, instead of being speedily forgotten, the uprising was kept more and more prominently in mind by telegrams which, within twenty-four hours from the first news, began to appear with increasing frequency upon the bulletin-boards. At first we read these with the calm curiosity with which disinterested spectators are wont to watch any fight in which they are not called to take part. But pretty soon troops were called for, and our dispatches told us that blood was commencing to flow and vast fires to burn, and then we began to say to each other that they were having quite a little row out there in Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Then trains began to stop, and telegraphed requests for our militia to be received. The trunk lines running out of the city began to sell tickets cautiously and for short distances only, and to refuse freights altogether. Incoming merchandise failed to arrive. Western mails, containing important letters and anxiously expected remittances, delayed their coming. The army of country buyers which the opening of fall trade had just brought to the city paused in giving the orders that were already half out of their mouths, and telegrams from everywhere countermanded the orders previously bestowed. By this time New York began to think that she had some interest in the troubles of the lesser cities, and especially as the wave of disaffection was evidently creeping around and toward her. Then the members of our crack regiments dropped their pens and their yard sticks, donned the ferocious trappings of war, and stalked about their armories with an infinite rattle of bayonets and clanking of sabres. Two regiments even kissed the girls they left behind them, and marched away 'mid hurrahs and tears and waving handkerchiefs, to brave the brickbats of distant strikers and the revolvers of their rowdy allies.

In proportion as the excitement waxed business waned. Freight movements grew less and less, and finally ceased, except by boat and toward New England. Steadily the mass of vehicles, which usually pack the streets, thinned out and disappeared, until by Wednesday Broadway looked like Sunday, except for the 'busses, which alone plied undisturbed. On the side streets idle trucks lay ranged along the shady spots, while teamsters, porters and loafers lined the walks, discussing the situation or reading the papers. And here, by the way, is one of the points wherein the week has most resembled war times. Never, since Lee's surrender, has there been in New York such a protracted and insatiable thirst for news as during these days. Edition has followed edition, almost without interval, only to be snapped up by a hungry public. Merchants pause in their work to devour the latest particulars, and clerks hurry along the streets, caroming against half the people they meet, but still keeping their eyes bent upon some one of the numerous extras which the clanking presses throw off in quick succession. The newsboys seem to think this is the fulfillment of the old proverb, "When the sky falls we shall all catch larks," and they are improving their opportunities accordingly. I believe they are in truth the only class which has really benefited by the insurrection and they "wish there was a strike all the time." No wonder, poor little chaps. A cent is as big as a cart-wheel to them, and while they are making perhaps half a dollar a day extra what should they care if it requires the burning of millions of dollars worth of railroad property to bring them such a profit?

It has been the occasion of much wondering comment that we have had no violent demonstration here in this city. It is perhaps somewhat remarkable that there should not have been even the smallest disturbance in this city while so much of the country has been convulsed; but the fact only goes to show that the strikes were not preconcerted, but were started without general premeditation and then ran like a prairie fire or a contagion. Had the contrary been the case, the first and most serious outbreak would in all probability have occurred in New York, where the working and idle classes are so much more numerous than anywhere else and where the necessary preparations would have attracted the least attention. There was indeed one effort made to fan into flame the smouldering discontent which unquestionably exists among the lower classes of this city as in those of other sections. This attempt was however instigated wholly by foreign born malcontents and to the credit of our people it fell flat and pointless. A monster mass meeting was announced to be held in the largest open square on the east side of town and serious fears were felt as to its result. But the attendance was small and the assembly seemed more ready to laugh at the ravings of the revolutionists than to follow their lead into anarchy and bloodshed.

The damage inflicted upon the country by this week of unprecedented interruption of business with its accompanying destruction of life and property cannot be measured at present. It is safe to say, however, that the value of the property violently destroyed, though amounting to a very large figure, will prove a very small fraction of the total loss. Thus I believe that the indirect loss to New York alone, where no violence occurred, will aggregate nearly or quite as much as the direct damage by fire and breakage at Pittsburgh.

After all, however, the suffering entailed by what will pass into history as "the great strike," will be most severe among the workingmen themselves. Of course the original strikers, the railroad men, are losers, but it was their quarrel, and that was to be expected. But their sympathizers, too, will suffer, and are suffering equally with them. Take the Pennsylvania miners for example. In hot-headed sympathy with the firemen and brakemen, this class joined the latter in laying an embargo on the passage of all freight trains. The natural result which they seem not to have foreseen, was, that coal was not permitted to be moved, work at the mines was suspended, and they themselves were suddenly left without employment or wages to curse their own stupidity in fighting the railroad company on whom their own bread and butter depended. It is probable that these men, together with the thousands of others who have aided in bringing about the stagnation which is now starving them, will think twice before deciding to make a common cause with the next set of laborers who see fit to quarrel with their bread and butter.

But while there is so much that can be truly said in condemnation of the wickedness of strikes, it is a very good plan to try and look at the case from the laborers' standpoint. Every writer and speaker has kept crying, "Shoot down the rioter, give the striker no quarter!" That is all very well, but what made him a striker and a rioter? His employers have gambled, mismanaged, and cut each other's throats until they were nearly or quite bankrupt. The easiest way to save themselves or to increase their profits is by visiting their misfortunes on their employes; and so, with the specious excuse that all prices are falling, they cut off from the poor man's pittance by successive reductions a much larger proportion than he can save on his living expenses on account of the general lowering of prices. Now what is the unfortunate laborer to do? So long as he silently submits to these reductions public opinion presumes him to be satisfied with his pay, and pats the employing corporation on the back for its "retrenchment" and praiseworthy economy; and if, rendered desperate by inability to give food to his family, he rises in rebellion, he at once becomes "a turbulent malcontent" who should be sternly rebuked, or else "a ferocious rioter" who should be bayoneted without mercy.

There are then two sides to the story, only one of which, so far as I have noticed, has received adequate consideration up to this time, and while it is natural that the restoration of order should be the first aim of all good citizens, it is to be hoped that the press and the public will not rest satisfied with the accomplishment of this object, but will proceed to the earnest consideration of the moral rights of those whose misguided readiness to rise in this terrible manner reveals an unmerited depth of suffering among them. RADIX.

A PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber, assignee of J. F. Bacheler and John N. Fisher, late doing business in the firm name of J. F. Bacheler & Co., will offer at public sale at the Court-House, in Bellefonte, on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, A. D. 1877,

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The late rains have done considerable damage to the oats in Brush Valley.

——Mr. J. B. Kreamer, of Centre Mills, has raised a turnip in his garden which measures nineteen inches in circumference.

——Isaac Guggenheimer has just received a new stock of fall clothing which will beat anything in this town as to style and price. Give him a call and satisfy yourself.

——A week ago last Friday a storm raised the waters of Penns Creek four feet in twenty minutes, causing considerable damage to the farms and crops about Spring Mills.

——A week ago last Friday Daniel Strayer, of Rebersburg, while cutting oats fell on his scythe and cut his arm very badly at the elbow. He is under the care of a skillful physician, and is doing well.

——Why not give the soldier boys a proper and an appropriate reception when "Johny comes marching home?" Our most estimable Chief Burgess is the proper person to take the matter in hand.

——The killed at Pittsburgh, not counting the Philadelphia soldiers, numbered about twenty. There were neither women nor children among them as at first reported. The soldiers killed numbered about one-third that number.

——The Snow Shoe camp-meeting commences Saturday, August 25, and continues over the first Sabbath in September. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, and special trains will be run each Sabbath of the meeting.

——Some of our citizens are making an effort to have an ordinance passed taxing dogs. It is estimated that there are about four hundred dogs in our town, three hundred of which steal their living. As a great effort is being made to make proper disposition of thieves, we can't see why dogs should not be included. Not only this, but the dog concerts make night hideous, which the taxes will obviate.

——A correspondent of the Millheim *Journal* thinks Rebersburg is yet to be the seat of learning and refinement, and boasts that that town has representatives at eight different schools away from town, viz, Kutztown, Bloomsburg, Selinsbrove, New Berlin, Penn Hall, Centre Hall, Milesburg, and Franklin. Does he mean to insinuate that it is about time they sent their children away to be educated?

——We learn from the Millheim *Journal* of an accident to Mr. James N. VanOrmer, a citizen of that place but well known all over the county. The *Journal* says: "While he was crossing the railroad bridge at New Brighton, Beaver county, the other day he happened to fall with one leg between the ties, by which he split his knee-cap and broke the bone below the knee. The attending physician thinks the case as not dangerous, yet it will keep Mr. VanOrmer in bed for six weeks, after which time he expects to be able to return home."

——The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will rebuild as few of their buildings as possible at Pittsburgh, but will remove all their shops and machine works to some other point on the road as remote as possible from the large cities, where the workmen and the property of the company would not be under the influence and at the mercy of mobs composed of idle and reckless persons. Thus Pittsburgh will have not only to pay the railroad company for the property destroyed, but also to lose the railroad machine works. If they would only build those shops in Bellefonte, would'nt it make D. G. Bush happy.

Cash.—A good cash man in a community at this time is not only a novelty but a useful man. Let everybody strive to be cash as nearly as possible. Next to cherishing his religion, let him regard the matter of paying cash the prime object of life. If any community is to be redeemed from debt, trouble and dissatisfaction, it is through all its members endeavoring to pay cash. It would be well if every Bellefonter would bear this in mind, for the worst place in the county to collect a bill is in this town. There are many men who go around dressed in their broadcloth who will make a man run after a little bill until he has earned it trying to collect it; and these remarks are not for the poor, who have not the money; but some of the men who are the most able are the slowest pay. Everybody who owes a mechanic or farm hand, or anybody, a dollar, should see that it is paid immediately. Every five dollars that is paid is sure to go far towards paying many persons. Every five dollars withheld is sure to keep up a train of nonpayments. Many a mechanic or poor man is discouraged by not getting his little own. Many an individual would be buoyed up to go forward in business and succeed, if he was not annoyed with a lot of customers who have degenerated into reluctant, unreliable debtors. Cash! It is a word of courage, and has a charm in it when acted upon in sincerity and truth. It is the only specific for a community, a state, or a nation diseased with debt. Unless cash becomes the rule we cannot hope to rise above the dull, prosy, crippled, disastrous mode of doing business which has characterized many communities from time immemorial.

——The good effects of the Burgess' and Sheriff's proclamations, warning the boys to keep off the streets of our borough after eight o'clock in the evening, is becoming more perceptible every day. Efforts are now being made to have an ordinance passed that, when enforced, will keep the boys from running at large, making night hideous, to the annoyance of all good citizens, as well as the continued demoralization of the boys. It is well established that in all the late disturbances and damage to property the boys, from fourteen to twenty years of age, took a very conspicuous part, and by their indiscreet yelling and running, actually led in the mobs. This is a matter well worthy the consideration of parents, guardians and all those who have charge of boys of the ages named. It is more profitable, as well as conducive to boys' morals, that they should spend their evenings at home studying lessons to be recited at school, instead of loafing around street corners, where they are an annoyance as well as a stigma upon our town. We are pleased to know that the authorities are in earnest about this matter, and those who are disposed to disregard the law will be taught a lesson not soon to be forgotten. We caution the boys to be on their guard.

Pleasant Gap Union Sunday-School Picnic.—The picnic of the Pleasant Gap Union Sunday-school passed off pleasantly. Rain drove the picnicers into Mr. Eckenroth's barn, where a first-class dinner was prepared by the ladies. While dinner was being made ready the band furnished music. After dinner the band, accompanied by Mr. Frank Dale, the magic leaf-blower, performed some splendid music. Frank appears to be a natural genius at music. He plays the piano, leaf and

> "Plays some airs upon the flute,
> A few upon the fiddle.
> He cultivates a slight mustache,
> His hair parts in the middle."

He also played the organ before the rain in the morning. The young folks appeared to enjoy themselves playing at croquet. After a general "farewell, come and see me," all retired to their homes.

Something New.—One of the prominent business men of this borough appeared upon the streets last Friday evening in a magnificent bran new top buggy, which astonished the natives and elicited numerous expressions of admiration. This buggy was manufactured by the well known expert, Mr. J. R. Bartruff, of Bishop street, Bellefonte. It is made with the celebrated "Dexter spring," and painted black, with gold trimmings. There is no reach and consequently less strain upon the axles, and is one of the easiest riding vehicles which it is possible to conceive. The Dexter spring is of recent invention, and is destined to take precedence over all competing styles. This is the *fortieth* buggy which Mr. Bartruff has turned out from his paint shop this season, and his work is no less celebrated for its strength, beauty and durability, than for its cheapness.

Send Them In.—Very frequently complaints are made that we do not publish notices of marriages and deaths occurring in our midst, and yet persons who are interested in the publication of such notices very seldom take the trouble to furnish us with the facts. We will willingly publish all notices of marriages and deaths that may be sent us, but cannot agree to hunt up the parties for the purpose of obtaining the particulars.

——The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society will meet at the house of Mrs. Dr. Hayes, on Linn street, next Friday evening.

——Samuel Hoover, of Spring Mills, caught an eel in Penns Creek that weighed six pounds. Some may think this a good eel of a story.

——The fine personal appearance of our fancy young men is only to be enjoyed, in the superlative degree, while they are promenading Sunday afternoons. A few hours later and they are swamped in Swiss flounces.

Bellefonte Academy.—Next session will open Wednesday, September 5th. The Principal will be assisted in the boys' school by Mr. S. W. Beach, and in the young ladies' school by Miss E. D. Ward and Miss E. Pendleton, a graduate of Oxford Female Seminary, Ohio, and a teacher of successful experience.

——The list of premiums to be offered to exhibitors at the next exhibition of the Centre County Agricultural Society, to be held on the Society's grounds October 3, 4 and 5, 1877, is being made out. Any suggestions from farmers and others which shall improve on former premiums, will be gladly received. Address, R. M. Magee or Wm. Shortlidge, Bellefonte, Pa.

——Commissary Sergeant D. M. Glenn of the Fifth Regt. N. G. of Pa., arrived at home on Monday morning from Altoona. He reports all well along the line. The Division was reviewed on Friday last, and honorable mention is made in the Altoona papers of good conduct and drill of Co. B, Capt. O. W. Vanvalin, and Co. —, Capt. Stratter. Co. B. reports forty men and three officers for duty every day. Sergeant Glenn looks well and is enjoying camp life. He returned to his regiment on Tuesday.

——Company B, 5th Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, composed of citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, is still at Altoona encamped under command of Major-General Beaver. So far as heard from the "boys" are all well. It is reported that two "citizens" from Bellefonte have visited them for the purpose of persuading them to desert, for which the "boys in blue" had the satisfaction of "drumming them out of camp." On arriving here one of them was arrested for previous participation in the riot on Allegheny street, and lodged in jail.

——We call attention to the notice in another column of the improved condition of the Logan Grist Mill, owned by E. C. Humes & Bro. We are informed that the alterations were made by Thos. I. Decker, a millwright residing in Penns valley, who has given entire satisfaction to the proprietors in the design as well as the execution of the work. This mill is located in the heart of a fine agricultural district, and we are told is now prepared to accommodate all who may be disposed to favor it with their patronage, and is pronounced by competent judges as superior to most and inferior to none in the country. Mr. William Kaup is well known as an experienced and obliging miller.

——We understand that the citizens of State College have taken the precaution to organize themselves into a safety posse for the purpose of protecting their property from any violence that might be attempted by lawless men. This was undertaken by a professor of the College, and signed first by the president, then by such members of the faculty and students as happened to be spending their vacation at the College, and subsequently by nearly all the citizens of the community. They no doubt fancy that they are pretty secure now, since the company is composed principally of well drilled men, and with breech-loading rifles, and having at their command four pieces of artillery.

Sun-Stroke.—The following shows the cause of sun-stroke, and what is best to be done in such a case: It is claimed that it occurs from, or is indicated by, a cessation of perspiration. The moment a man at work in the hot sun ceases to sweat he is in danger of sun-stroke, and should at once quit work and supply the deficient moisture of the skin with water. This is indispensable to the reduction of the accumulated heat of the body. Water is the recourse when the body is subjected to an inordinate temperature. After too long a draught upon the system perspiration fails, and nothing will then avert sun-stroke but the timely use of water to the surface. A man may work long in a hot sun, or labor or sleep in a heated room with impunity, provided he keeps his skin and clothing wet with water. Of course, the first thing to do after a sun-stroke is to remove the person to a cool place and call a physician. Before he comes, or if he is not attainable, it is best to commence an application of cold water—a *douche* from the height of three or four feet is most recommended—to be applied over the whole body, but more especially to the head and spine. The relaxation of the pupil will give the first indication of the remedy having the desired effect. No blood letting should be permitted under any circumstances.

——Sechler & Co. are ahead on low prices for good quality of goods. Second quality of goods they do not keep.

——At a meeting held in the Secretary's office, July 6, 1877, the Executive Committee of the Veteran Club of Centre county decided to change the regular day of meeting, which heretofore was September 17 of each year. It will hereafter, until further action, be held on the Saturday on or preceding September 12 of each and every year. This year it will be held in Howard on Saturday, September 8, beginning about 11 A. M. Suitable arrangements will be made for an excursion train to run from Philipsburg and all other points west of Howard, and Lock Haven and all other points east of Howard. It will be, as usual, in the form of a basket picnic. All societies and their friends are cordially invited. The constitution will be published in the papers and all who are not now informed of the object of this organization will then know about it. It is no political affair, nor for the purpose of forming any military company, but for a free, social club of honorably discharged soldiers, who meet once a year to have a nice, pleasant time and to renew old friendships, and for various other social employments. Gen. Burnside and Gov. Hartranft are expected at this meeting, and Major Harry Forster, of Harrisburg, will give an interesting history of the various regiments who went from Centre county; but as he belonged to the 148th (Col. Beaver's) will dwell more particularly on that regiment, as to its history from the time it started out until it returned with its remnant of men. Come one, come all, and have a good time generally.

The Turnpike War.—We copy the following account of the Turnpike riot from the Millheim *Journal*. It seems the steady going Dutch of Pennsvalley must get on their mussle as well as other folks, if only to keep in fashion.

"The toll gate at the east end of the Narrows between this and Union county, on the Youngmanstown, Aaronsburg and Old Fort Turnpike was the scene of a serious riot last week. The toll house is occupied by a Mr. Holloway, who it appears was permitted to remain one month from April 1, last, conditionally, or in other words if satisfactory to the company for that period could remain longer, if not to quit then. Not proving satisfactory it was resolved that a change should be made.

Mr. Holloway refused to move out of the house and thus the matter stood until last week a Mr. Yearick, the company's new man, was moved down.

He was not permitted to move in the gate house, when another place was secured for him, but also was frightened off from moving into that. The company secured the service of some fifteen men and went down to eject the tenant and get possession of the house.

Mr. Holloway had quite a number of his friends there helping him to guard his place for several days, but it so happened that at the hour these men came there that there were but some four men on guard

The party inside was armed with guns, revolvers and clubs.

Admittance being refused the company's men forced an entrance, and then took place a terrible fight, the parties clubbing each other, but the ejecting party proved too strong and cleared the premises, removing the goods out of the house and placed in the new man. Revolvers were flourished freely and one of the Turnpike men was wounded in the head by a pistol shot, an accidental discharge of a weapon by one of his own party. It appears as a result of the vigorous blows administered by the combatants that a number were considerably bruised.

Mr. Holloway has brought suit, we understand, against the parties."

Foiled.—*A Bellefonte Gentleman's Introduction into Altoona Society.*—We copy the following local from the Altoona *Globe* of the 6th inst.: "On Saturday evening an individual hailing from Bellefonte, the initials of whose name are W. W., accosted a respectable young lady of this city, on Eleventh avenue, with the following salutation: 'Good evening, Miss.' He being an entire stranger to her, she replied, 'Who are you, Sir? I do not know you.' Persevering in his attempted flirtation he said: 'Can I have the pleasure of a short conversation with you?' 'No, Sir; you cannot,' indignantly replied the young lady, who at the same time turned about and hastened to her home, when she apprised her father of what had taken place. The latter, with a 'persuader' in his possession, immediately started in pursuit of Mr. W. Overtaking him, the father escorted him with the pistol into the presence of the insulted young lady, where the well frightened Bellefonter, in the most abject manner possible begged a thousand pardons of the lady, after which he was permitted to depart, which he proceeded to do with lightning rapidity. He had tracked the wrong pull-Back."

——A pint of milk taken before retiring at night will cover the scrawniest bones. There are many lean and lank females who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health could their figures be rounded with good, solid flesh. Nothing in more coveted by thin women than a full figure, and nothing provokes the scandal of one of the "clipper builds" as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival. In cases of fever and summer complaints milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded. It is a great mistake to scrimp the milk-pitcher.

——Tom Ammerman, who left here as a member of company B, disgraced himself at Altoona, for which his name was stricken from the roll, and he was ignominiously drummed out of camp in the direction of Centre county, by the over-land route. Thomas is well known in police circles, hereabouts.

——A special meeting of the stockholders of the Milesburg Building and Loan Association will be held in their room in Milesburg, at 8½ oclock P. M., August 18, 1877, for the purpose of acting on a proposed amendment to the By-laws.

FRANK E. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

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——Valentines & Co. have appointed J. D. Sourbeck sub-agent for the sale of peaches.

——Dr. Belford will be in his office in this place until the 27th instant, ready to accommodate all who want dental work done.

——There was a rumor current that the demonstration before Valentines' stores week before last was carried on in part by some of the employes of that firm. It is only a rumor, however, as there is not a word of truth in it.

——The festival at Jacksonville, on Saturday evening last, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Sunday-school of that village was a grand success—the net proceeds amounting to seventy dollars. It was not only a success financially, but a success socially, which is a good feature on such occasions. There is nothing equal to pleasure and enjoyment on such occasions.

——The soldier officers who represent Centre county at Altoona are Hon. John H. Orvis, Judge Advocate; Major-General Jas. A. Beaver, Colonel P. B. Wilson, Major Jack L. Spangler, Assistant Adjutant-General D. S. Keller, Major George N. Hale, Captain O. W. Van Valin, Lieutenants Williams and Garres, and D. M. Glenn, Commissary Sergeant of the Fifth Regiment.

——With the close of the railroad war the people in this country will be able to renew their attention to the conflict in Europe. The achievements of our own petroleurs have exceeded the deeds of the Cossacks and Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria. How much better it would be if people would turn their attention from killing to the more peaceable pursuits of life. The victories won by men in private life are more honorable by far, and must be more pleasing in the sight of the Great Ruler of the Universe. Sechler & Co. have won a victory of which any firm may well be proud. They have the blessed satisfaction that their triumph tends to the sustaining, not the destruction, of human life. Their victory is over high prices. They have found the way to sell good goods cheaper than any other merchant in the town or county. Give them a call at their store in Bush House block and you will be satisfied that all we have said is true.

——We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Beaver College, found in another column. This institution has been established for twenty-two years, and is located at Beaver, which is the county seat of Beaver county, on the banks of the Ohio river and about twenty-five miles below the city of Pittsburgh. It is in a community celebrated for intelligence and good morals, and amid a varied and beautiful natural scenery, is a safe and desirable retreat for young persons who may desire to leave their paternal home in pursuit of science. During a period of more than twenty years no epidemic has prevailed in the school or town, and no pupil has deceased in the institution. Typhoid fevers, so prevalent in some localities, never occur there. They have a very efficient corps of teachers, and every care is taken that every individual scholar shall receive such attention as shall promote his comfort and rapid progress in his studies. Parents having children to educate will do well to inquire into the merits of this college as an educational institution.

Tramps.—In dealing with the tramp question it is all important to know that these strolling outlaws and vagabonds are banded together in an organized body, whose primary object is to prey upon society. They have their seasons of coming and going, of appearance and disappearance. They have districted the states and sections of country in which they travel. They have signs and signals, which are so much Hebrew to those not belonging to their guild, but perfectly intelligible to one another. Mysterious chalk and charcoal marks on fences, doorposts and crossroads tell whom and what to avoid, where the shot-gun gives a warm reception, or some soft-hearted dupes may be found. In fact, the brotherhood of tramps is an established fact, and must be dealt with as such if we desire to be rid of it. The evil, so far from decreasing is increasing, and calls for the sternest measures of repression. Different state legislatures have already enacted laws on the subject, different towns have taken it in hand, and, in a measure, saved themselves from the annual summer incursions of these unwelcome visitors. But what is needed is concert of action. The only effective way that has been discovered of dealing with the tramp is to make him work for what is given him. No work no pay soon drives him from a house or a locality. The unlucky pioneer leaves behind him the warning to his fellows. Some of the smaller towns in other states have tried this plan with abundant success. The tramps were fed and lodged, but next day made to give an equivalent in so much work, and in a short time they disappeared. A few weeks in the county jail is looked upon by some of them as rather a joke than a punishment. It gives them needed rest and insures them something to eat. The true policy is to put them to work. That is the solution of the tramp question.

——Go to Sechler's for groceries.

Bellefonte, August 6, 1877.

Editor Republican.—On last Friday night, about 12 o'clock, a quintette composed of two ladies and three gentlemen, all of whom were colored, were engaged in singing about the streets of this place, discoursing some very fine music, for which the singers have been credited by all those who had an opportunity of hearing them. It is true that music is sweet, either vocal or instrumental, and is highly appreciated by all lovers of music, where well executed. Yet I think that midnight is rather an improper hour for young ladies of good character to be serenading. I trust they will refrain from doing so again, and in respect to those by whom they are respected.

CITIZEN.

——Valentines & Co. have made arrangements with the Peach Growers Union, of Delaware, to have peaches here the day after they are picked. They have the sole agency. The first car load will reach here on next Tuesday morning. Leave your orders at Valentines' stores.

For Your Diary.—You will no longer dread the hour for taking medicine, if you are careful to purchase Jamaica Cough Syrup when in need of such a remedy. Its pleasant taste and remarkable curative effects have secured for it the largest sale of any preparation for coughs and colds now before the public. Jamaica Vegetable Liver Pills will promote the healthy action of that organ, and should be in every home. These medicines are for sale by all druggists in Bellefonte. 9 26 1y eow

Murder will Out.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merit of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your druggist, F. Potts Green, or J. Zellers & Son, and get a bottle for 75 cents. Sample bottles 10 cents.

21-eowtf

MARRIED.

SENFT—PLETCHER.—On the 22nd ult., at the Lutheran parsonage, Hublersburg, by Rev. J. A. Bright, Mr. B. F. Senft to Miss Magdaleua M. Pletcher, both of Howard.

DIED.

SMELTZER.—On the 23d ult., near Centre Hall, W. L. Smeltzer, aged 38 years, 7 months and 25 days.

WILKISON.—At Potter's Mills, Annie, daughter of John Wilkison, aged 25 years, 5 months and 3 days.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce the name of Clement Dale, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney.

Bellefonte Markets.

Bellefonte, August 8, 1877.

Since the strike is over General Dullness has command, and all his troops are laying on their oars waiting for something to turn up.

Grain.—The demand for wheat is good, but the supply is limited and very small quantities are coming to market, and which commands about the same price here that it brings in Baltimore and Philadelphia markets.

Corn.—Corn is scarce and in demand.

Oats.—Oats are dull sale, the supply is in excess of demand.

Potatoes.—The crop of potatoes this year promises to be equal to that of two years ago, and very low prices will be realized. They are worth from 25 to 30 cents per bushel at retail in our market.

Hay.—No demand for hay at present.

Apples.—Some samples of green apples have been offered, but no regular price has been announced. The crop is very light and prices will be irregular.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 50
Red wheat	1 50
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	50
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	30
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	10 00
Flour, wholesale	9.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6,00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	12
Fresh Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	20
Cheese, per pound	16
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	10
Tallow, per pound	7
New potatoes, per bushel	25
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Lemons, per doz	50
Delaware Peaches, per basket	1 20

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of White, Powell & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Philadelphia, August 4, 1877.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 1881, c	112¾	113⅛
" " " '65, J. and J	107	107⅜
" " " '67, " "	109⅛	109⅜
" " " '68, " "	111⅛	111⅜
" 10-40 coupon	113	113⅜
" Pacific 6's, cy	125	125⅜
New 5's, Reg. 1881	110	110⅛
" " c. 1881	110	110⅛
" 4½ Reg. 1891	109	109⅜
" " c. 1891	109	109⅜
Gold	105⅛	105⅜
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	26¾	26⅞
Reading	12	12⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	7	9
Lehigh Navigation	17⅛	17⅜
" Valley	33⅛	33⅜
United R. R. of J	126	128
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	6¾	7¼
Northern Central	12⅝	13
Central Transportation	26	28
Nesquehoning	43	45
North Pennsylvania	38	39
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '82	109	109¼